McKean County Miner.

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PLUNGED DOWN CELLAR STAIRS.

Miss Dora Keenan Meets With a Serious Accident

AT ST. LUKE'S PARISH HOUSE.

Happened Last Night During a Meeting of the Young Ladies' Picnic Club. Quite Severely Injured.

Miss Dora Keenan, youngest daughter of Attorney and Mrs. E. L. Keenan, fell down the cellar stairs at St. Luke's parish house last evening about 9 o'clock and was quite severely injured.

The young ladies composing the Picnic Club were holding a meeting at the parish house last night, when several of them proceeded to the ladies' toilet rooms. The door leading to these rooms is in close proximity to the cellar door. The gas jets in this part of the building had not been lighted, and in the darkness Miss Keenan opened the wrong door and plunged head foremost down the cellar stairs.

Her frightened companions at once summoned aid. The young lady was picked up unconscious, and carried to the home of John Forrest nearby, where she received medical attention and remained last night. She was removed to her home this morning.

Dr. H. L. McCoy, who attended the patient, said this morning that it was impossible to tell as yet how badly she was injured, although he has great hopes for her rapid recovery. He said that there was a severe bruise on the side of her head and that she had quite a severe hemorrhage of the ear, but that she was perfectly conscious. Miss Keenan is a very popular young lady and her many friends devoutly hope for a speedy recovery.

ANCIENT HISTORY.

Happening in McKean County in Days of Old, Taken from the Files.

In the issue of July 23, 1863, under the head "Late War News," appeared the following:

Since our last issue we have received news of the finest military exploits which have crowned the arms of the Government since the breaking out of the rebellion. The hearts of loyal men have been made glad by the announcement of a series of victories which, if they do not give the rebellion a final blow, must cripple it to an extent that will render its final overthrow at an early day a certainty, provided energy is put forth by the General Government.

First, we have the magnificent victory of Gen. Meade—who at present commands the army of the Potomac—at the battle of Gettysburg. There he met and fought, for three days, the pride of the South, the great Gen. Lee and his army of nearly 100,000 veterans. Lee came North with the prestige of a victorious commander heralding his advance and with the boast upon his lips that hereafter Pennsylvania's beautiful plains should be the battlefields of this war. Scarcely had his rear guard crossed the borders of the State ere it was attacked by the cavalry forces of the army of the Potomac. For the first time Gen. Lee discovered celerity in the movements of an army he had accustomed himself to despise. He discovered at the head of that army a "foeman worthy his steel." He withdrew his forces to Gettysburg and there he found his antagonist prepared to meet him. There on the 1st, 2d and 3d of July was fought one of the most desperate battles the world has ever witnessed. At the end of the third day the proud rebel was thoroughly humbled and during the following night he commenced his retreat. By almost superhuman efforts he succeeded, in the course of a week, in recrossing the Potomac, leaving behind in the hands of the victorious army of the Republic one-third of his entire force.

Second, the unconditional surrender of the garrison at Vicksburg, which turned over to Gen. Grant 27,277 prisoners of war, besides fourteen generals. The artillery and small arms captured at this time were 200 cannon and 66,000 small arms. This magnificent capture occurred on the glorious Fourth of July.

Third, on the same glorious Fourth Gen. Prentiss, who is in command at Helena, Ark., was attacked by the combined forces of the rebels Holmes, Price and Marmaduke, amounting to some 15,000 men. Gen Prentiss was strongly fortified although his force was less than one-fifth the size of the rebels. After several hours' contest the rebels were routed, leaving behind them 1,000 prisoners and 1,200 stand of arms. Their entire loss in killed, wounded and missing was not less than 2,500, while ours did not exceed 250.

Fourth, immediately after the capture of Vicksburg Gen. Sherman was sent to look up the rebel Johnson. Sherman crossed the Big Black river and very soon after encountered Johnson's forces drawn up in line of battle. A bloody action ensued, resulting in the complete defeat of Johnson, who had 2,000 of his men captured. Gen. F. P. Blair then advanced and is reported to have reoccupied the rebel city of Jackson, thus defeating the intention of Johnson to make the Pearl river his line of defense.

Fifth, on the 8th inst. Port Hudson, the last foothold of the rebellion on the banks of the Mississippi, was surrendered to Gen. Banks. The garrison consisted of 7,000 men, besides officers. Thirty-five field pieces, 25 siege guns and about 10,000 stand of small arms were among the trophies.

We might add to these glorious successes the operations of Rosecrans in Tennessee. He has followed up the rebel Bragg so closely as to capture 1,000 prisoners and Bragg has finally retreated to Atlanta, Ga. The celebrated stronghold of Chattanooga is now in Rosecran's hands. We might also add the success of Gen. Gillmore in Charleston harbor. By a vigorous assault he has succeeded in carrying all the batteries on Morris Island but one, with a fair prospect at the last accounts of soon having that one in his possession. If he succeeds in capturing this last the reduction of Fort Sumpter will certainly follow.

Let us thank God for all these glorious results.

We learn that Capt. C. C. Moses of Co. H, 58th Regt., P. V., was captured by the rebels a short time since near Little Washington, N. C. It is said he was officer of the day and was posting pickets on the outposts when he was surprised and captured. There must be something wrong about this for the reason that the officer of the day has nothing to do with the outposts. His duties are confined exclusively to camp.

Died, at the residence of John Hamos in Keating township, on July 2, 1863, Thomas Richmond, Esq., aged 86 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The following is the official list of killed and wounded of the old Bucktail regiment in the late fight near Gettysburg. We regret to find the name of Hiram Woodruff, who formerly resided in this place, in the list of killed. He was one of the first to spring to arms for the defence of his country and with thousands of others has given his life to save it. Killed—Col. Charles F. Taylor, 2d Lieut. R. Hall, Samuel Spear, H. Woodruff, R. J. [illegible], Charles [illegible]. Wounded—Lieut. Col. A. E. Niles, Capt. H. McDonald, 2d Lieut. J. R. Spear, Capt. W. R. Kelsey, Capt. Frank Bell, Levi Enos, Sergt. E. D. Curtis, Corporal [illegible], Corporal John [illegible], [illegible], P. P. Leathrop, George M. [illegible], Wm. [illegible], David Logan, Thos. [illegible], H. H. Kunam, Capt. J. D. York, 2d Lieut. E. J. Hailzell, A. S. Davis, J. W. Bonis, W. F. Rear, C. Culp, S. M. Wenley, Thos. Johnson, W. G. Addleman, Corporal Hiram Creamer, E. V. Chadwick, C. Collins, A. H. Cliston.

At the battle of Gettysburg Lieut.-Col. George F. McFadden, being the only field officer with the 151st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, took 466 men and 19 officers besides himself into battle and but 101 men and 7 officers answered to their names in the evening. But they fought like tigers and brought low thousands of our foes. Col. McFarland had his sword hilt struck, then his horse and finally was wounded in both legs, one of which has been amputated below the knee. The other wound, it is thought, will heal.

Oil City, July 18, 1863.—A large fire is raging up Oil Creek to-day. Van-Slyck's well and five or six others, with about 6,000 barrels of oil are destroyed. The Cornwall Refinery on Hassan's Flats, about a mile from town, was also destroyed to-day.

Tracy Is Dead.

Harry Tracy, whose escapades have occupied public attention for the past 60 days is dead. Surrounded by five determined men, with one leg broken by a rifle ball, the outlaw finally gave up the battle for liberty and shot himself through the brain. His dead body was found early yesterday morning in a wheat field near the little town of Fellowes, Wash.

Tracy escaped from the Oregon State penitentiary on June 9, after killing four men, who opposed him. David Morill escaped with him, but was afterward killed by Tracy. Tracy has killed 10 men during his career and rewards amounting to $5,600 were offered for his capture dead or alive. The reward will probably go to the posse that was responsible for his tragic ending.

Now Is The Time

to go west. The Nickel Plate road is selling tickets at reduced rates to points all through the west. Fast time, finest equipment, everything for comfort and convenience of passengers. See nearest agent, or write R. E. Payne, General Agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

A Taylor Grate is "a thing of beauty and joy forever," besides being a gas saver. Would be pleased to refer you to any one of our many customers who have used them in place of Gas Logs and old fashioned fire places.

JOHN C. HAMLIN.

Hammar Paint. 5 years' guarantee with every gallon. $1.20 per gallon to close out our stock. Holmes & Gilfillan.

NO DANGER OF EPIDEMIC.

Board of Health Think Spread of Smallpox Has Been Stopped.

EXPOSED PERSONS QUARANTINED.

Isolation Hospital Erected. No New Cases Reported This Week. Board of Health Acts Promptly.

Owing to the prompt action of the board of health and general carefulness on the part of citizens, the danger of a further spread of small pox has been reduced to a minimum. Lodge meetings and other public gathering have been temporarily suspended, and every one makes it a point to use all possible precautions against infection. Smethport people are not alarmed and business in general is as brisk as usual at this season of the year.

The following notice was handed in yesterday for publication by the Smethport Board of Health:

TO THE PUBLIC.

The smallpox patient who was in the borough, together with all members of the family, has been removed to the new hospital built for the purpose, and is doing well. The premises are being thoroughly renovated and disinfected. We have reason to believe that the disease will not spread further.

H. L. McCoy,
President Health Board.

The Miner was hardly issued last week when two more cases of smallpox developed. James Lynch was stricken with the disease, making four cases in his family, and the total number of cases in East Smethport, six.

The first case to develop within the borough limits was Frank Morris, who resides with his mother, Mrs. Kissock, on East Main street over Heider's store. It is claimed the young man was exposed to the malady at East Smethport shortly before it was pronounced smallpox.

Thursday night a meeting of the citizens, board of health and borough council was held and immediate steps decided upon to stop a spread of the disease. The Kissock family were placed under quarantine and several other families that had been exposed were also [illegible]. It is reported that some of the persons under quarantine [illegible] to realize the gravity of the situation [illegible] in regard to exposure [illegible]. If these reports are true the authorities cannot be blamed if they adopt stringent measures to keep them so [illegible] until all danger of contagion is over.

A two story building has been erected just outside of the borough, on the farm of E. W. Jones. It is located in a picturesque spot, and unfortunates who contract the disease will find nothing to complain of in the surroundings of the hospital. There are no houses in the vicinity and altogether it is an ideal location for a building of that kind.

Frank Morris was taken there Monday night. Dr. Ostrander is the physician and Edward Bennett the attendant under quarantine.

While some of the patients under treatment are quite ill, the doctors think that all will get well. Nearly the entire population of the town has been vaccinated and people in general are taking every precaution against the disease.

COAL STRIKE DISCUSSION.

The Interests of the Public Demand That the Mining of Coal be Resumed.

We have received the following communication, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, which we are glad to publish because it seems to represent the opinions of a large number of persons and because it furnishes a topic for comment on a situation that has become intolerable:

To the Editor of The Inquirer:

A day or two ago you editorially urged that there be arbitration of the present trouble in the anthracite region. As a plain business man it seems to me that you are letting sentiment run away with judgment. How is it possible to force arbitration? If the operators will not arbitrate, how can you compel them? I hire a man to saw wood at a dollar a cord. He finally concludes that he wants a $1.10. Is there any way in which I can be compelled to pay what I do not think I can afford? Is not arbitration a violation of private judgment and an abridgment of the rights of a citizen? I am just as anxious as you are to see the strike ended, but I would like to know how you expect to compel the mine owners to give in. I ask this question in all sincerity as a good citizen looking for light on a much-vexed question.

Yours,
J. P. S.

It would take more space than we can possibly give to answer these questions fully in this issue, but we hope to give J. P. S. a few hints which will be of interest to him.

In the first place, society is an organization of individuals which has many phases, social, political and otherwise. Politically speaking it has been found essential that all individuals in a community, a State, a nation, and to an extent in the whole world, surrender some seemingly natural rights for the good of the whole. The hungry man may think he has an inalienable right to take food wherever he finds it, but society has required him to eat his food in the sweat of his own brow.

In our present system of government, which is somewhat complicated, we have made many arrangements for the good of the masses by conferring upon certain individuals unusual privileges. Thus by the fundamental law of the State and the statutes enacted by the representatives of the people there are erected corporations which are mere creatures of law but endowed with extraordinary powers. A lot of people with money are allowed to combine and capitalize the work of transportation or of manufacturing or of mining in a way that is profitable to themselves and to the public. A railroad is allowed to take property of individuals and charge fares simply on the theory that it is doing a public service. So also corporations are chartered by the State to mine coal because a corporation can mine coal more cheaply and conveniently than an individual or a firm. The State grants this privilege on the basis that the public is to get an adequate return. We trust that J. P. S. will see that a mining corporation is [illegible] from the individual hiring a man to saw wood. Moreover the State has found that the mining of coal is a dangerous occupation and it has [illegible] many laws to govern the work, going so far as to refuse a man [illegible] to become an anthracite miner until he has had two years' experience as a helper. This has been found necessary because ignorant men using dynamite and cutting away subterranean strata have caused innumerable accidents and great loss of life. Even the present laws have not been sufficient to more than reduce the number of casualties.

If J. P. S. will consider for a moment he will now see that the operators stand in a different relation to the public from what he had supposed. They have been given privileges and they owe obligations to the public.

What are these obligations?

We think unquestionably that one of them is to open the mines and provide coal for the public.

This is demonstrated if one looks at the converse of the proposition. [illegible] It may be said that this is an absurd proposition, but it is not an impossible one. A large proportion of the people of the United States depend on anthracite coal for heating their homes in the winter. The loss that would come from the suspension of anthracite mining is too great to be contemplated. It would almost revolutionize our mode of living.

Therefore it is the duty of the mine owners to produce coal. Their plea is that they cannot accede to the demands of the miners, who are licensed by the State and who are experts in their business. It is certain that for three months they have not been able to mine coal without the present strikers, and yet they say that there is no question to arbitrate. The Inquirer is not settling disputes, but in a matter like this the people have rights, and since the public is vitally interested, a public which is greater in numbers than the miners or operators, it is absurd to say that the public should keep its hands off the matter.

We hold that society is vitally interested in ending the prevailing conditions and that is only a question of the means to be employed. Unfortunately, there is no compulsory method in sight. J. P. S. is quite right in saying that compulsory arbitration is a contradiction of terms in that there is no law that can effect such an end and probably none could be enacted. But he forgets that there is a power that is greater than the Constitution, greater than the statutes of Pennsylvania and greater than the mere regulations of business, and that is the law of society, which has over worked slowly but unerringly in the direction of the geatest good for the greatest number. Public sentiment makes and unmakes laws and it is possible to achieve almost anything when there prevails an enlightened public sentiment on any topic.

It is the desire of The Inquirer that public sentiment on this question be aroused until a pressure, moral to be sure, but most effective, be brought to bear to end the present situation. We imagine that if the differences between the contending bodies had been submitted to arbitration of disinterested parties there would have been an arrangement which would have been of little loss to any and of great good to all. We believe the miners would have been reasonable in the matter and that they would be to-day. What we do know is that the public must have coal and have it very soon, and in one way or another the companies must provide it.

ELMER ST. CLAIR EMULATES TRACY

Steals Rifle and Ammunition and Makes His Escape.

A PORT ALLEGANY LAD DID THIS

His Parent are Nearly Heart-Broken Over the Criminal Escapades of Their Wayward Son.

Elmer St. Clair, the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam St. Clair of Port Allegany, who was one of the five boys arrested last May for breaking into Dolley & Roys' store in that place, again committed burglary last Saturday morning. The five boys, before mentioned, were released on suspended sentence by Judge Morrison, owing to their extreme youthfulness. The following particulars concerning St. Clair's escapades are gleaned from the Argus:

Young St. Clair had been home from Smethport but a short time when he broke into the store of C. W. Hooker, and helped himself to a quantity of goods, which being returned, the matter was dropped. His parents were nearly crazed over the actions of their wayward boy and kept a strict watch upon his movements, in fact he was kept locked in his room a greater portion of the time. Last Friday night he persuaded his younger brother to let him out of his room at a very early hour on Saturday morning, which was done, and the two brothers then proceeded to make an entrance into the hardware store of R. V. Dolley. The boys secured two rifles and nearly 2,000 cartridges. The younger boy returned home and went to bed. Elmer hid one of the guns and part of the ammunition, then went gunning up near the E. B. Dolley residence, telling his companion, Jimmie Steele, that his father had purchased the gun in Buffalo. The boy afterward hid the gun and kept out of sight during the day until just before nightfall he was discovered and captured by Constable C. E. Shurtz who brought him in. It was decided to keep him confined in his father's house over Sunday, and take him to the county seat on Monday, but during the [illegible] he attached a wire to the [illegible] second story [illegible] the writing is still at large.

EXCITEMENT IN CLERMONT.

Italian Employes of the P., S. & N. on a Strike. Have Gone Back to Work at Higher Wages.

About three hundred Italians employed on the construction of the Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern railway between Clermont and Marvindale, went on a strike last Monday and for a time created considerable excitement in the vicinity of Clermont.

The men were receiving $1.35 a day, and demanded $1.50. Some of the laborers started to return to work at the original figure, and were prevented from doing so by the balance of the gang. The warlike demonstrations and the fierce flow of lurid language so alarmed some of the Clermont people that, fearing a riot, they telegraphed for Sheriff Clarke. But his services as an arbitrator were not needed, as the men soon became quiet, and later returned to work. The contractors granted the increase in wages demanded by the men.

Traffic in Chinese Women.

The current price for a Chinese bride in Chicago is $500—at least that was the price brought by one who was married this week to a Chicago Chinaman. Regardless of the laws and customs of the United States, the traffic in Chinese girls is continued without restraint, the unfortunate females being sold as slaves to those of their countrymen who may have sufficient money to purchase them from masters, mistresses or their parents. It would seem that some of those good people who are trying to reform everybody and everything, should devote some attention to the slave traffic in Chinese women in this country.—Bradford Era.

Sunday Excursions.

Commencing June 1st the B., B. & K. Ry. will sell round trip tickets on Sundays, good on day of date only, from Smethport to Bradford at 75¢, and to Ormsby at 25¢. Train leaves Smethport at 8 a. m., connecting at Bradford with trolley line to Rock City, and with Erie R. R. for Chautauqua Lake. Returning, train leaves Bradford at 6:15 p. m., giving passengers three hours and thirty minutes at Chautauqua Lake.

For Sale.

Ten head of well-bred Jersey and Holstein cows. The cattle can be seen by calling at the McKean County farm. For particulars address:

T. H. RYAN,
tf Smethport, Pa.

The gas range "that makes the others look sick" is the one I handle. It is the leader of them all. Call and see it.

J. C. HAMLIN.

Two tons binders' twine for sale by Palmer & Dodge.
Smethport, Pa., July 15, 1902. 4t

Binding twine, 12 cents per pound.
E. W. JONES, Smethport, Pa.

Death of Harry Abbey.

The subject of this sketch was born in Norwich township, McKean county, and his entire life was spent in this immediate vicinity, he being well and favorably known to nearly every resident of the county. On reaching manhood's estate he was married to Olive Gallup, a sister of B. C., D. O. and L. J. Gallup of this city. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Abbey purchased and occupied the residence property on Mill street, now owned by C. E. Grover and occupied by A. D. Moon, and in that place he lived happily for many years, until he purchased the farm on the Brooklyn side of the river, where he resided until a few years ago when he went to live with his son, Orrin, who is on the B. C. Gallup farm about four miles up the river road to Turtle Point. He had been in poor health for some months past but was considered good for many years to come until the sudden stroke which took his life as above stated. His first wife preceded him to the spirit land several years ago, several children having blessed their union, four of whom, three sons and one daughter, survive him, and who along with his second wife are mourning the demise of one held most dear.

Mr. Abbey was one of nature's noblemen, simple and exceedingly kind in his every day life. His family were as the apple of his eye, his neighbors and acquaintances, his nearly loved friends and everyday companions, and one and all are expressing their sympathy for those who are left to mourn their great loss. The funeral was held from the residence of his son at 2 o'clock p. m. yesterday followed by interment beneath the sods of the village cemetery.—Port Allegany Argus.

Compliment to Mark Hanna.

The seven or eight hundred employes of the Cleveland City Railway company, of which Senator M. A. Hanna is president, met in a down town hall Monday night, says a Cleveland, O., dispatch, and presented Senator Hanna with a valuable cane. In acknowledging the gift Senator Hanna expressed his sincere thanks to his employes for their gift and incidentally spoke on the relations that he hopes to see soon to exist between capital and labor. In part he said:

"I cannot adequately express my feelings [illegible] satisfaction of knowing that so large a number of men in my employ have been satisfied with my career as an employer.

"Your chairman has referred to the Civic Federation. I say to you that were it not for my official position and my duties as a public servant, I would devote more of my time to the policies on which that organization is founded."

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining in the postoffice at Smethport for the week ending Aug. 2, 1902.

E. C. Dean, Miss Madge Hill, W. P. Hopkins, Miss Stella Husted, Mrs. Mary Lyon (2), Manager Opera House, Carl Oman, Miss C. Phelps, William Shaffer, Mrs. Roberta Schener, Charley Svanson, Thomas Smith.

Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised." All unclaimed letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office two weeks from date of advertising.

J. C. GALLUP,
Postmaster.

The Money-Back Cough Syrup.

Means a lot to people who are tired of experimenting with the "ordinary" cough preparations—you are not out a cent if Dr. George Leininger's For-mal-de-hyde Cough Cure does not please you. It will cure consumption and all serious and stubborn lung and throat diseases. Sold at 25c on a guarantee by J. W. Voorhees.

Homeseekers' Excursions

to points all through the west via Nickel Plate road. Low rates best accommodations, through tourist car service, finest coaches, club meals 35¢ to $1.00, also meals a la carte. See nearest agent or write R. E. Payne, General Agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

A Taylor Grate is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," besides being a gas saver. Would be pleased to refer you to any one of our many customers who have used them in place of Gas Logs and old fashioned fire places.

JOHN C. HAMLIN.

WANTED—Good Hotel Cook who understands the business and wants a steady, good place. Good wages paid. Also 2 diningroom girls, 2 chambermaids and laundry woman.

NEW ARLINGTON HOTEL,
Shingle House, Pa.

I have the agency for the best gas range on the market. In fact it is the only perfect gas range on the market. It is the one "that makes the others look sick." Call and see it before buying anything else and you will have nothing else.

J. C. HAMLIN.

A Detroit Jewel Gas Range is best first, last and always. Holmes & Gilfillan.

STORMING THE PASSES

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

September 14, 1862

[Copyright, 1902, by G. L. Kilmer.]

THE 9th of September, 1862, Lee's army lay at Frederick, Md. No foe was in the vicinity to dispute the invasion except the Federal garrison at Harpers Ferry, [illegible] miles away on the Potomac. In crossing the river from Virginia into Maryland the Confederate army had gone around Harpers Ferry. Finding no opposition to his movements on Frederick, Lee decided to send Stonewall Jackson back over the track to capture the fortress.

Jackson marched away from Frederick Sept. 10, and the same day the Confederate force remaining with Lee marched westward across the mountains in the direction of Hagerstown. Lee wanted to get his army beyond the great [illegible] McClellan [illegible] the Federal forces in pursuit of Pope, who [illegible] at Second Bull Run [illegible] end of August. [illegible]

GUNS TO THE FRONT ON SOUTH MOUNTAIN.

that Jackson left Frederick on his march back to Virginia, Sept. 10, the advance of McClellan's columns, moving westward, was within two days' march of that city, traversing several roads toward the passes of South mountain. A cloud of cavalry skirmishers rode at the head of the Federal troops, and on reaching Frederick one of the scouts picked up in the abandoned camp of Hill's Confederate division a piece of writing paper wrapped around three cigars. That carelessly abandoned paper proved to contain General Lee's army orders of Sept. 9, giving full details for the movements of his entire command.

The prize picked up by the wandering scout is known in history as "Lee's Lost Order." It reached McClellan the 13th of September, and that day Stonewall Jackson's men climbed the Virginia heights and turned their guns upon Harpers Ferry. The telltale order stated that Jackson would attempt to capture the fortress and that McLaws' division of Longstreet corps would line up on Maryland heights to assist Jackson's enterprise. The other Confederate divisions would cross over South mountain and wait until Jackson returned to Maryland.

With Lee's battle plans an open book before him, McClellan knew just how to locate his enemy. Lee would defend the passes of South mountain and hover near the Potomac until the fate of Harpers Ferry was decided. McLaws' division stood directly in the path of any Federal force which might attempt to relieve the penned up garrison from the Maryland side. The actual situation at Harpers Ferry was made known to McClellan on Sunday morning, Sept. 14, by a Maryland officer who had stolen through the Confederate lines in front of Harpers Ferry the night before. The commandant notified McClellan that the garrison could hold out until the evening of the 15th.

At the time when McClellan received the news from the fort his cavalry advance was skirmishing with Stuart's Confederate troopers at the base of South mountain. The Confederates were posted in Turner's gap and Crampton's gap, two lofty passes five miles apart leading to the Boonsboro road, which in turn led from Hagerstown to Harpers Ferry and was within the lines of Lee. By midday the 14th Burnside's Ninth corps was marching over the foothills toward Turner's gap and Franklin's Sixth corps pushing back the defenders of Crampton's gap.

It was a pretty game of war that lay on the fields that Sunday morning along the hills and valleys of Maryland. If McClellan cut his way through Crampton's pass with Franklin's column he would cut McLaws' division off from the support of Lee and perhaps compel Jackson to give up the siege of Harpers Ferry. By attacking Turner's pass farther up the mountain Burnside could draw the Confederates away from Franklin's road and make the [illegible] of that pass easier. On the [illegible] if Lee could hold McClellan [illegible] of South mountain Jackson could take the fort and immediately [illegible] Maryland.

Burnside's men had a rough and broken road to climb up the sloping foothills. The field batteries were dragged up one ridge and went into action to shell the Confederates from their hiding places upon the next crest beyond. It was a slow and tedious fight. At the last [illegible] the Confederates made a desperate stand, [illegible] out of the woods upon the advancing foe. The Federals [illegible] this rush with a counter [illegible] of the Confederate leaders [illegible] the field, General Garland was killed. It was a drawn battle there on the summit, and both sides lay on their arms until [illegible]. The commander of the Federal advance, General Jesse Reno, went forward to the picket line to examine the ground where his troops had halted and was shot dead by a sharpshooter.

At Crampton's pass the attack by the Federals was more exciting and more rapid. The mountain sides at that point rise abruptly from the plain. Along the base of the mountain there runs a terraced road inclosed on the lower side by a stone wall. Behind the wall and hidden from view were masses of Confederate infantry and back on a bare crest one battery of artillery. It looked so easy to stand off Franklin's men that the defenders of the pass didn't take the trouble to guard the flanks. On both ends of the line of battle across the pass the mountain wall was so abrupt and stony that it could not be imagined an enemy would attempt to climb up in column.

The Federal skirmishers, two lines deep, deployed in front of the pass and rushed forward until they were inside the range of the muskets aimed at them from the stone wall. Two brigades of infantry followed the skirmishers, and while the Confederates behind the wall turned their hottest fire upon them another brigade climbed up the steep hillside on the right flank, and before the daring movement was seen by the Confederates these agile soldiers opened fire in the rear of the line at the stone wall.

For an hour or so the fight raged along the terraced road and wall. Step by step the Confederates gave way and crowded into the narrow pass beyond the wall. A reserve Confederate brigade from beyond the mountain came up at double quick, plunging into the pass just as the men in front were falling back. At the same time the Federal brigade on the flank pushed forward through the woods parallel to the road through the pass and poured their fire into the retreating Confederates and the reserves who hopelessly tried to wedge their way to the front. At last the two Federal brigades that had charged over the wall from the front pressed on to the narrow pass, and the Confederates broke into the woods on either side of the road, making their way into the valley in small detachments.

Night ended the fight at Crampton's pass, and Franklin's men followed the enemy down to the base of the mountain. At daybreak, the 15th, the guns at Harpers Ferry began firing and could be heard in the opposing camps on the crest and western face of South mountain. At 8 o'clock the sound of battle ceased. Then Lee knew that Jackson had taken the fort, and McClellan knew that the fort had fallen.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Subscribe for
The MINER
and get all
the news

FOOD AND THE SEXES.

[illegible]

[illegible] the man is able to expend energy and the woman reserves it up in the form of fat. He burns the faster. This sexual difference shows itself in the very blood. The man has a larger percentage of coloring [illegible] than the woman, showing that he needs a proportionately larger quantity of oxygen in order to maintain his [illegible] nutrition, a fact which one may associate with his [illegible] his pulmonary capacity is greater than that of the woman, whose smaller respiratory [illegible] shown by the facility with which she can without [illegible] discomfort diminish her breathing power by [illegible] corsets.

"The [illegible] between the metabolic activity of the two sexes continues [illegible] [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible] It is a popular belief [illegible] some day [illegible] sleep to [illegible] Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium and Holland. [illegible] hold that Napoleon is only sleeping and that at some future time he will reappear and [illegible]. And Mr. Newbolt has enshrined the Devon legend that Drake is only [illegible] for the drum.

The Irish peasantry steadfastly refuse to believe that Mr. Parnell is really dead. They assert that his death was a ruse, that he was an interested spectator of his own funeral and that when the time comes he will emerge from retirement to give Ireland her independence. Every true Moslem believes that when antichrist appears Mohammed Mohadi will awake and conquer him. A Moorish legend declares that Boabdil el Chico sleeps spellbound near the Alhambra and that one day he will awake to re-establish the Moors as rulers of Granada. The Servians look to King Lager, slain by the Turks in 1389, as their final hope, and should Switzerland be again threatened by tyrants Swiss folklore declares that the three members of the Tell family who are sleeping at Rutili, near the Vierwald-Staten-See, will rise from their enchanted slumber and maintain the freedom of the land. London Chronicle.

Hopi Courtship.

When a Hopi maiden decides which of the eligible young men of the tribe she wishes to marry, she goes and sits in his house and grinds corn until he is sufficiently impressed by her industry to marry her.

After the ceremony, which is an elaborate one, the couple go to live in the wife's house. If she tires of her husband, she can obtain a divorce by merely throwing his saddle out of the house. After marriage the house, fields, and all their property except the herds belong to the wife.

The Hopis are indulgent parents. The right of the children to do as they please is never questioned.

How a Woman Gets a Seat.

"I will tell you how to work it," said a woman, whose figure showed she would be tired by standing, to a companion in a Broadway car. "When there is no vacant seat, watch for two men who are in conversation and stand right in front of them.

"Each one will want his friend to think he is very polite, so both of them will jump right up and offer their seats. That's the way I do, and it never fails."—New York Herald.

An Effective Way.

"They say," said the young dramatist, "that I shall have to cut my play down, but I really don't know where to begin."

"Why not start at both ends," his candid friend asked, "and work toward the middle?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Opposite Meanings.

"Cleave" is the best instance of an English word with two opposite meanings. "Nervous," "let" and "propugn" are other instances.

AUTHORS' BLUNDERS.

Some [illegible] in Which the Moon [illegible]

[illegible] effective rendering of one of his most thrilling scenes [illegible] of the new moon.

Coleridge placed a star between the horns of the crescent moon, forgetting that to [illegible] such a position the star would have to be between the earth and the moon, or, say, 239,000 miles [illegible].

Next [illegible] the sun is responsible for more glaring errors than any [illegible] the title of which a few years back was in [illegible] looked directly toward the east. Yet at the end of the book [illegible] the author wishing to make him [illegible] "the red glow of the setting [illegible]"

[illegible] wind.

A TOPSY TURVY ROOM.

[illegible]

[illegible] from Saturday to Monday. He was a bachelor [illegible] in his tastes and we were a very jolly party of men. When we went upstairs about 2 o'clock on the Sunday morning one of our number, sound asleep on the couch in the billiard room, was carried out like a log by a couple of servants. My host gave me [illegible] and told me that [illegible] I was to [illegible] my bedroom or else I might miss a sight worth seeing. I wanted nothing but sleep and was [illegible] daylight.

[illegible] I followed the valet and [illegible] with four others silently peeping through little holes in the wall. The scene was absurd, ridiculous. A dazed man slowly waking to full consciousness was lying on a plastered floor, looking up in horror at a carpeted ceiling. Two heavy couches, an easy chair, chairs and tables securely fastened stared down at him from above. The man's eyes at last rested on a flowerpot directly over his head, from which a flaring rose, apparently real, was blooming. He gave a cry and, rolling over, grasped with frenzied hands the stem of the chandelier, which came up through the floor. The host burst into the room, with a loud laugh. 'They all do it,' he cried. 'They fear they will fall up to the ceiling.'"

"Sit" and "Set."

Some one who believes in teaching by example has concocted a lesson in the use of two little words which have been a source of mortification and trouble to many well meaning persons.

A man or woman either can set a hen, although they cannot sit her; neither can they set on her, although the hen might sit on them by the hour if they would allow it.

A man cannot set on the wash bench, but he could set the basin on it, and neither the basin nor the grammarians would object.

He could sit on the dog's tail if the dog were willing or he might set his foot on it. But if he should set on the aforesaid tail or sit his foot there the grammarians as well as the dog would howl, metaphorically at least.

And yet the man might set the tail aside and then sit down and be assailed neither by the dog nor by the grammarians.

Not Worry, but Slumber.

They were discussing suicides and the proneness of different peoples to depart in that way when one of those engaged in the conversation turned to a colored man and asked, "Why is it that so few of your people take their own lives?"

After scratching his head a moment the person addressed responded, "Well, I tell you, boss; when a nigger sits down he don't worry, but goes to sleep."—New York Times.

Envied the Other Boy.

Johnny—I wish I was Tommy Jones.

Mother—Why? You are stronger than he is, you have a better home, more toys and more pocket money.

Johnny—Yes, I know; but he can wiggle his ears.—Men of Tomorrow.

Experience the Only Teacher.

She—There's really no reason for married folks to quarrel.

He—No, except that they generally need a few quarrels to find that out.—Brooklyn Life.

The man who has the most to say about charity beginning at home is generally the one who thinks that reform ought to begin on the other side of the world.

The Miner and Redfield's Magazine

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NECESSITY OF SLUMBER.

Death by Sleeplessness a Chinese Punishment.

"A [illegible] for nine days who died," says a writer in Answers. "Sufferers from [illegible] sometimes maintain that they have gone for weeks without sleeping, but it has been proved that they do sleep without being aware of it. At a certain point sleep is inevitable, no matter what the bodily condition, the alternative being death. Prisoners have [illegible] on the rack of the inquisition. And the Chinese found that only the greatest ingenuity and vigilance could carry out a sentence of death by sleeplessness. This mode of capital punishment was long in favor in China and is said to be so today, while as a form of torture deprivation of sleep is considered one of the most efficacious weapons in the Chinese judicial arsenal. In some such cases the prisoner is kept in a cage too small to stand up or lie down in and constantly prodded with a sharp rod. Death by starvation, also a Chinese practice method, is a slower process and therefore, one would think, more calculated to appeal to the oriental mind if it were not that death by sleeplessness is thought so much more painful. In the latter case the brain is the first affected of all the organs of the body, while in case of starvation the brain last retains its normal weight and character.

"A [illegible] [illegible] extraordinary [illegible] There is the almost [illegible] case of a German boy, Caspar Hauser, who up to the age of eighteen was kept in one room where he had no intercourse with human beings or sight of any natural object, not even the sky. At eighteen he was brought to Nuremberg and abandoned in the street. For the first few months of his life among men he slept almost constantly and so soundly that it was very hard to wake him."

The Sense of Feeling.

Some of our most important organs—for instance, the heart, the brain and the lungs are, strange to say, quite insensible to touch, thus showing that not only are [illegible] for the sensation, but also [illegible] special organs. This experiment was noticed with the greatest astonishment by Harvey, who, while treating a patient for an abscess that caused a large cavity in his side, found that when he put his fingers into the cavity he could actually take hold of the heart without the patient being in the least aware of what he was doing. This so interested Harvey that he brought King Charles I. to the man's bedside that "he might himself behold and touch so extraordinary a thing."

In certain operations a piece of skin is removed from the forehead to the nose, and it is stated that the patient, oddly enough, feels as if the new nasal part were still in his forehead and may have a headache in his nose.—Chambers' Journal.

In the Same Situation.

A funny story is told about a physician at Monroe City. A resident of the town set out shade trees for the doctor. A short time later the physician was called to attend the mother-in-law of the man who had set out the trees. The old lady died, and the physician presented his bill. After paying it, the citizen thought of the trees and made out and presented a bill for them. "But the trees died," protested the doctor. "So did my mother in law," retorted the other man. The doctor paid the bill.—Kansas City Journal.

Settling the "Tip" Question.

The awkward question of the tip was solved by a big New Englander from the state of Maine who was dining in a London restaurant the other evening. Having paid his bill, he was informed by the waiter that what he had paid did "not include the waiter."

"Waal," said the stranger, "I ate no waiter, did I?"

And as he looked quite ready to do so on any further provocation the subject was dropped.—London Chronicle.

The Dog That Sings and His Master.

"Billingsley has taught his dog to sing."

"Does he sing well?"

"He sings as well as Billingsley could teach him."

"I never heard Billingsley. Is he a good singer?"

"Well, the dog has been shot at seven times."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Analysis.

She—After all, what is the difference between illusion and delusion?

He—Illusion is the lovely fancies we have about ourselves, and delusion is the foolish fancies other people have about themselves.—Life.

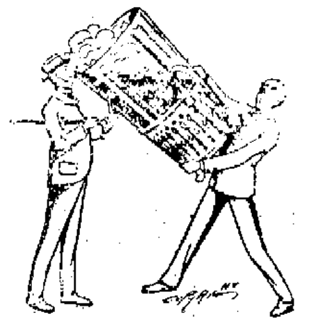
Uncertain Footing.

The fellow who stands on his dignity may discover that dignity is just as slippery as a banana skin.—St. Louis Republic.

In Turkey red hair is counted a great beauty, and the women dye their hair that tint.

Health for 10 Cents.

A lively liver, pure blood, clean skin, bright eyes, perfect health—Cascarets Candy Cathartic will obtain and secure them for you. Genuine tablets stamped C. C. C. Never sold in bulk. All druggists, 10c.



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Refreshing Drink.

The various beverages prepared at our fountain are recommended by physicians. Being absolutely pure they are perfectly harmless.

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Delicious Soda Water

With Choice Fruit Flavors,

stands at the head of the popular drinks but here are some others which are much liked.

L. K. Hogarth & Co.

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Opp. Court House, SMETHPORT.

PRESERVE
IRON FENCES AND METAL ROOFS
FROM DECAY WITH
"GRAPHITE
[illegible] ELASTIC
[illegible] PAINT"
MADE ONLY BY
THE NATIONAL PAINT & VARNISH CO.
CLEVELAND, O.

Made of Black Lead Graphite, neutralized Creosote Oil and Nicaraguan Gum, making it an Adhesive Gum Cement Paint that is moisture and airproof which prevents rust.

$500 Reward for any Tar, Asphaltum, Benzine, Gasoline or other injurious ingredient to metal found in it.

Beware of Tar or Asphaltum Imitations that ruin instead of preserve metal.

Beware of Red Oil Paints they contain oxides, become porous, absorb moisture that Oxidizes the Metal and Hastens Rust. "Graphite Elastic Paint" is Guaranteed to wear perfectly for 5 years and preserves the metal. It invariably wears for 10 years.

Insist on this brand. There are hundreds of substitutes.

There are none just as good

☞ Call and ask for Descriptive Circular.

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J. C. HAMLIN.

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GREEN BROS., Props.

MY STOCK IS FRESH
AND CONSISTS OF:

Flour, Feed, Meal,
Wheat, Corn,
Oats, Hay,
Straw, Bran,
Middlings, Hominy,
Linseed Meal, Etc.

Goods Sold for Cash only and Delivered Promptly.

Water & Hill Sts. Smethport.

House and Sign Painting.

Graining and Paper Hanging.
Burlaps, Felt, Set Patterns,
Pressed Goods and all Fancy Papers.
Frescoing and Scenic Painting
Work executed in all parts of the country.

Prices Reasonable.

N. R. FIELDS.

Mechanic St. Smethport, Pa

Two Doors from Wright House.

Wheeler & Wilson

THREE TIMES THE VALUE OF
——ANY OTHER——

ONE THIRD EASIER AND FASTER

The only Sewing Machine that does not fail in any point.

Rotary Motion and Ball Bearing make it the lightest running machine in the world.

Rapid. It saves about one day in three, for it sews that much faster than any vibrating shuttle Sewing Machine made, therefore more work can be done, more time saved, more money earned.

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Best for All Kinds of Sewing. Will sew the lightest goods without puckering them, and on heavy work makes a seam that is elastic, strong, and durable.

C. A. BURDICK,

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Blankets and Robes.

The season for Blankets and Robes is here and at this store you can always find

Just What You Want.

all line of Trunks, Telescopes, Suit Case Traveling Bags, etc., at popular prices.

Harness—All the latest styles in single or double, light and heavy harness.

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Smethport, Pa.

INSURANCE.

Life, Fire and Accident
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W. F. SPECHT

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In good, reliable companies.

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of the range that "MAKES THE OTHERS LOOK SICK"

REAL ECONOMY GAS RANGE

Made in a variety of sizes suitable for Families, Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants, &c. The Original and Only Gas Range having elevated oven and broiler and visible oven burners.

On Exhibition and For Sale by

J. C. Hamlin.

McKean County Miner

[illegible]

Smethport, Pa., [illegible]

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

[illegible]

Argument court convened Tuesday.

Firemen's convention at St. Marys next week.

New ad for the Mansfield Normal School to-day.

—Wm. Monheimer has an interesting ad to-day. Don't fail to read it.

—From present indications a plant for the manufacture of fire brick will soon be erected near Mt. Jewett.

—"Doc" Wagner, formerly of Bradford, was run over by the cars and killed at Boston, Mass., one day last week.

—The largest boa constrictor with Sparks' circus died while the show was at Whitesville, N. Y. The snake was twenty-eight feet long.

—The Potter Enterprise says that the Austin chief-of-police has sworn out a warrant for the arrest of the man who started the story that he was a wife-beater.

—Will the Mt. Jewett News please explain how Rube Waddell, the pitcher, made that marvelous record of striking out 27 men with 27 throws, which it claimed for him last week.

—A charter was recently granted for a street railroad to connect Johnsonburg, Ridgway and St. Marys. Such a road would receive the patronage of a large number of people and undoubtedly prove a financial success.

—Mrs. Calvin Cowles of Bradford, who was recently shot in the breast by her husband, Calvin Cowles, has been removed to her home from the Bradford hospital. She is recovering. Calvin Cowles is in jail at Ridgway.

—A demented man, also deaf and dumb, named John O'Conners, was taken in charge by the county commissioners last week. He was captured in Mt. Jewett. O'Conners was sent to his home in California by the authorities.

—Bradford was visited by a severe electric storm last Sunday afternoon. A dwelling house on Congress street was struck by lightning and the chimney shattered. Shade trees in various parts of the city were targets for bolts of the strenuous fluid.

—William J. Milliken of East Bradford has purchased a lot from the Welsh estate of East Bradford and will erect a brick office building on the site. The structure will be one story in height and will be used exclusively by Mr. Milliken as a law office. There will be no elevator.—Bradford Star.

[illegible]

[illegible] B. L. Knapp was elected delegate to attend the business meeting of the association. The convention will be held August 13, 14 and 15.

—Harry Hess, a ball player quite well known in this county, was severely injured at Binghamton, N. Y., one day last week. The band wagon which was carrying the Ilion team, of which he is a member, to the ball grounds was struck by a train and the driver almost instantly killed. A number of the players were injured.

—A recent issue of the Sing Sing Star of Hope, published by the convicts in the penitentiary of New York, contained this paragraph: "Mr. Meredith, the novelist is no longer able to take long walks in the country, writes a correspondent. Mr. Meredith has our sympathy. We have been thus afflicted for several years."

—While cutting hay at his farm east of town last week, R. P. Bingeman, so he reports, came onto a large rattlesnake, which he killed. The snake looking somewhat curious, he cut into it with his scythe and to his great surprise a half grown rabbit went jumping through the field. The snake evidently swallowed it alive.—Emporium Press.

—A three-months-old baby in Warsaw, Russia, developed a talking streak recently, and among other remarks, informed the rabbi, who had been called, that within one year a great war would be pulled off between the powers of the world, also that the millennium is due in about three years. Great excitement prevails as a result of the infant's loquaciousness.

Why Suffer With Your Kidneys?

The discovery of Dr. Geo. Leininger's For-mal-de-hyde Kidney Tablets has proved a blessing to thousands of kidney sufferers who have been restored to perfect health. These tablets drive the kidney disease germs out of the blood and prevent accumulation of uric acid in the system. We urge all sufferers to give this successful and scientific kidney remedy a trial. They come in two sizes, 25 and 50 cents. Come and get a trial treatment free at J. W. Voorhees.

Cure Your Catarrh Now.

V. Van Dorn, 2011 Avenue B, Birmingham, Ala., writes: "I have had catarrh in one of the worst forms for 20 years, and after using Dr. Geo. Leininger's For-mal-de-hyde Inhaler for two days feel entirely relieved and believe by its continued use I will get cured." Sold at 50 cents on a guarantee by J. W. Voorhees.

Correspondence.

FARMERS VALLEY.

The correspondent wishes to correct a mistake that appeared in last week's [illegible] concerning Mrs. Peter McGill of Washington. The correspondent does not wish to state who was to blame but it was a mistake, because Mr. Peter McGill has not yet committed matrimony. So the mistake wishes to be corrected.

The ball which was held in Tyler's Hall last Tuesday evening was certainly a success. Much credit is due to the one that got it up. People from Rew City and Coryville were in attendance.

The baggagemaster, Mr. Rice, on the Pennsylvania railroad has been absent for a few days, on account of sickness.

Peter Haughney formerly of Sartwell now of Austin called on East Valley friends one day last week.

Miss Anna Connors of Shingle House is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rob Oliver of Reed Hollow.

Miss Lulu McGill of Coryville called on her cousin, Miss Nellie McGill last Wednesday.

Mrs. Tufel of Brooklyn was visiting relatives in Reed Hollow recently.

Daniel Derby was transacting business in Smethport last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. George Otto spent last Sunday with friends in Crosby.

Mr. and Mrs. Shattuck were in Olean one day last week.

LARABEE.

Miss Susie Taft of Bolivar, N. Y., was a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Foster for some days last week.

Mrs. Seymour Carpenter returned from Eldred Monday after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Galuti, for some days.

Mrs. A. J. Cooper and daughter, Stella, of Buffalo, N. Y., are visiting friends and relatives in this region.

[illegible]

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. [illegible]

Miss [illegible] is visiting her sister, Mrs. Calvin Wilcox at Eldred.

D. C. Young of St. [illegible] was seen on our streets Tuesday.

C. Y. White of Eldred was in town Tuesday.

Reduced Rates to St. Marys.

On account of the meeting and parades of the Northwestern Pennsylvania Volunteer Firemen's Association at St. Marys, Pa., August [illegible] [illegible]

THE AX of toughest steel becomes dulled by constant use and must have a new edge if it is to do good work. Constant work dulls a man as it does an ax, makes him sluggish of body and dull of mind. He needs a tonic, something that will restore the keenness of mind and activity of body.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery puts new life into weak, worn-out, run-down men and women. It strengthens the weak stomach, purifies the blood, and effectively stimulates the liver. The whole body is built up with sound, solid flesh by the use of "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I was confined to my bed for four months from January 1st, 1899, and commenced to take your medicine January 26th, 1899," writes Mrs. Sallie L. Sheppard, of Poplarbluff, Mo. "I took eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, four of 'Favorite Prescription,' two vials of 'Pleasant Pellets,' and one bottle of Doctor Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, as a liniment. Indigestion, obstinate constipation and hardening of the liver was my trouble. I am at this time able to do almost any kind of house work. Your medicine saved me from my grave. Thanks to you for the benefit. My case was hopeless when I began taking your medicine."

Don't be fooled into trading a substance for a shadow. Any substitute offered as "just as good" as "Golden Medical Discovery," is a shadow of that medicine. There are cures behind every claim made for the "Discovery," which no "just as good" medicine can show.

Biliousness is cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

THE FAMOUS.

Central Block, CLOTHING STORE. Smethport, Pa.

HAVE YOU $5.00

to spare? If so it is worth coming a great way to get one of these

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

For this and next week

Men's, Boys' and Youths' $7.50, $10 and $12 SUITS for only

$5.00.

Wm. Monheimer

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of a jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution; that is to say, That section ten of article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured," be amended so as to read as follows:

No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; *but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree, or other necessary cause, shall not work an acquittal.* Nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment.

Add at the end of section seven, article three, the following words: "Unless before it shall be introduced in the General Assembly, such proposed special or local law shall have been first submitted to a popular vote at a general or special election in the locality or localities to be affected by its operation, under an order of the court of common pleas of the respective county after hearing and application granted, and shall have been approved by a majority of the voters at such election: Provided, That no such election shall be held until the decree of court authorizing the same shall have been advertised for at least thirty (30) days in the locality or localities affected, in such manner as the court may direct.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CLERKS!

Employers don't repose confidence in spendthrift employees—Save your money and become independent—an employer instead of an employee. You can bank by mail. Write us about it.

Established 1862. $12,000,000 Deposits. 30,000 Depositors. 4 per cent. Interest.

Mention this paper when writing, and we'll mail you a valuable booklet on Money Saving.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS

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One Door East of Hotel Imperial

GASKINS & GRANT,

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ALL THE LEADING

Newspapers.

Tobaccos & Cigars.

We have just added a choice line of Weaver Bros. candies.

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

Sold everywhere in cans all sizes. Made by Standard Oil Company

EMIL THAMM,

MANUFACTURER OF

Fine Cigars.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

LIEBIG'S

PEPTONIZED EXTRACT OF MALT.

A Pleasant and Valuable Tonic.

Barley and Hops.

Just what you want for Lost Appetite.

Builds up the System.

Perfectly Pure and Extremely Agreeable.

None better for invalids.

20 Cents per Bottle or $2.00 per Dozen.

J. W. Voorhees

Palace Pharmacy SMETHPORT, PA.

FOR THE FAMILY.

I have just opened my wholesale liquor store in the Reilly Block and am in position to supply the leading brands of

Wines and Liquors

for family and medicinal use. All goods are guaranteed strictly pure.

A. J. Warshofsky.

Reilly Block. SMETHPORT, PA.

FURNITURE

You make no mistake in buying here. The stock is complete, and prices low.

CARPETS

An elegant assortment just received. Now is the time to secure best [illegible] Remember our stock of wall paper contains all the latest patterns.

Main Street, Smethport. Specht & Sasse.

WE HAVE COMBINED

[illegible]

—with what is shown elsewhere.

J. M. SLOAN,

6 Main Street, BRADFORD, PA.

Brasted's Delicious Candies

For the Summer Trade.

Rochester Business Institute

Qualifies a man to go into business for himself; qualifies young men and women to accept and helps them secure BUSINESS POSITIONS that lead to BUSINESS SUCCESS. Commercial and Shorthand courses. Several positions waiting for every competent young man stenographer. Inquiries solicited. Catalogue sent free.

144 SOUTH AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Central

State Normal School.

Lock Haven, Pa.

J. R. Flickinger, A. M., Sc. D., Principal.

Fall term opens Sept. 8th, 1902.

Offers free tuition to prospective teachers.

This institution is one of the foremost Normal Schools of the state. Has the handsomest and most modern buildings, a well educated faculty and a beautiful location. It also offers excellent courses in Music, Elocution, Shorthand, and has an excellent College Preparatory Department. Expenses absolutely lower than in any other institution of equal rank.

Address, for illustrated catalogue.

THE PRINCIPAL.

THE

NEW YORK WORLD

THRICE-A-WEEK EDITION.

Almost a Daily at the Price of a Weekly.

The Presidential campaign is over but the world goes on just the same and it is full of news, just as it is—promptly and impartially—all that you have to do is to look in the columns of the Thrice-a-Week Edition of the New York World which comes to the subscriber 156 times a year.

The Thrice-a-Week World's diligence as a publisher of first news has given it circulation wherever the English language is spoken—and you want it.

The Thrice-a-Week World's regular subscription price is only $1.00 per year. We offer this unequalled newspaper and the MINER together one year for $1.65.

The regular subscription price of the World is one dollar.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

TERMS: [illegible] per year, or if paid strictly in advance, [illegible] per year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements [illegible] at the rate of $[illegible] per [illegible] per annum, payable monthly. [illegible] no deviation from this rule [illegible] single insertion.

Reading notices, five cents per line for each insertion.

Legal advertisements, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Cards, not exceeding one inch, $5.00 per annum.

Birth, marriage and death notices inserted free.

Executors' and administrators' notices, $3.00 each.

Address all communications to

HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop'r.

Announcements.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

EDITOR MINER: Please announce that I am a candidate for the office of County Commissioner of McKean county, subject to the decision of the Democratic party.

W. P. WALSH.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 20, 1902.

CONGRESS.

EDITOR MINER: Kindly announce that I am a candidate for Representative in Congress from the Twenty-First Congressional district, subject to the rules of the Republican party.

S. R. DRESSER.

Bradford, [illegible]

Smethport, Thursday, Aug. [illegible], 1902.

FOR GOVERNOR,
SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM M. BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
ISAAC B. BROWN.

FOR CONGRESS,
S. R. DRESSER.

[illegible]

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
JOHN W. CAMPBELL,
J. M. [illegible]

FOR SHERIFF,
CHARLES C. MAYS.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
SAMUEL E. BELL.

FOR RECORDER,
H. M. CHOATE.

FOR REGISTER,
JOHN L. EASTMAN.

FOR CLERK OF COURTS,
WM. H. MORRISON.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN P. MELVIN.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
GEORGE GRIFFITHS,
JOHN A. PETERSON.

FOR COUNTY AUDITORS,
B. G. BARTLE,
OSCAR ENGSTROM.

LORD KITCHENER in a London banquet speech says right out that the Afrikanders have the makings of a new America in South Africa. What more can they wish?—Boston Transcript.

KING EDWARD has so far recovered that he has been able to endure an amateur minstrel performance on board his yacht without serious consequences, and it is now believed he will get through the coronation all right.

W. J. BRYAN is candid enough to admit that the Democratic party is hopelessly divided at the present time. His name for it is "harmony in two groups," but every person of ordinary intelligence knows what that means.

A BATTLESHIP complete in these times costs $6,500,000. The Georgia and New Jersey, now under construction, will reach this amount, and the Louisiana and Connecticut, for which bids have been advertised, are of the same class.

E. W. JONES of this place will ask the Democratic nomination for sheriff at the convention next Tuesday. "Billy" is a popular fellow wherever he is known, but if he secures that nomination he will find that he is up against the real thing next November.

AT Chautauqua next Saturday afternoon Hon. Marcus A. Hanna, United States Senator from Ohio, will deliver an address on "Capital and Labor." Mr. Hanna is the most prominent Presidential possibility yet mentioned and this will afford an excellent opportunity of seeing and hearing the laboring man's friend.

"WE are proud of the high standard of good conduct maintained by members of American families doing duty in the army while they are executing our laws and carrying civilization to the people of the East," is the answer of the Iowa Republican convention to the budget of slanders prepared by the anti-imperialist committee.—Indianapolis Journal.

IF the Hon. "Sandy" Boyne is nominated for member of assembly at the Democratic county convention to be held here next Tuesday, he will be kept busy for some time explaining to the farmers and sportsmen why he did not do anything to protect them from the damages done by the chemical factories located along the streams of this county. He will have to have a good story to satisfy many of the residents of this section of the county.

MAJ. ISAAC B. BROWN, Republican nominee for Secretary of Internal Affairs, is seriously ill at his summer residence in Corry, and it is doubtful if he will be able to take an active part in the campaign. He was seized with a severe attack of nervous indigestion recently in his office at the Internal Affairs Department, and lay in Harrisburg two days under the care of a physician before he was able to be moved to Corry. Maj. Brown is a brother of Hon. W. W. Brown of Bradford, Auditor of the United States Navy Department.

IN another column will be found two proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to be submitted to the voters at the November election. These amendments should carry, more especially that to section ten of article one, which provides that "a discharge of the jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal." As it now stands a disagreement of the jury would acquit the most guilty of the charge of murder.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4, 1902.

Probably no more valuable compendium of political and economic information was ever compiled than the Republican Text Book which is made public to-day by the Republican Congressional Committee. A quotation from President McKinley is made the motto of the book. It reads: "You do not have to guess what the Republican party will do; the world knows its purposes. It has embodied them in law, and executed them in administration." The committee reviews the results accomplished by the party and draws attention to the fact that the anti-trust law was placed on the statutes over the [illegible] opposition of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives. A review of the prosperity attendant on [illegible] the Republican policy of protection follows, together with a brief sketch of the [illegible] of American [illegible]. It is pointed out that the imports of the United States amount to [illegible] and the exports to [illegible] [illegible] the result of protection, as shown by the last census. The very remarkable growth of the [illegible] industry, especially in the south, is one of the most gratifying [illegible] of the protective system. The [illegible] to which the committee has devoted [illegible] to the [illegible] of President Roosevelt is most complimentary to the youngest President who has ever filled the office.

No more striking statement is to be found in the Republican Text Book than the comparison of the wages paid to artisans in the United States and in Great Britain. Space will not permit more than a brief quotation, but the figures here given are typical of the whole. Blacksmiths receive as wages, in New York $2.46 per day, in London $1.62½ per day, in Chicago $2.80 per day, in Glasgow $1.48 per day. Blacksmiths' helpers receive in Chicago $1.60 per day, in Manchester .96¾, in St. Louis $1.65, in Glasgow .85¼ per day. Carpenters receive in New York $3.10½ per day, in London $1.68¾ per day, in St. Louis $2.80 per day, in Manchester $1.50¾, in Chicago $2.51, in Glasgow $1.56½ per day. Cabinetmakers receive $2.50 per day in New York, as against $1.37½ in Manchester. Iron moulders receive $2.73¼ in Chicago, as against $1.62¼ in Glasgow. Machinists receive $2.55 in New York, as against $1.54½ in London and $2.52½ in St. Louis, as against $1.46 in Manchester. Patternmakers receive $2.78½ in St. Louis, as against $1.56¼ in Manchester. It would hardly seem necessary to advance any further argument to the intelligent American workingman in order to prove to him that it was to his interest to support the party whose adherence to the doctrine of protection has saved him from the competition of labor paid at the rates quoted, especially when the only opponent of that party is openly and avowedly opposed to protection and advocates a policy which must inevitably result in reducing the wages of the American workmen to a level with those paid to their British brothers.

One of the most interesting chapters of the Text Book is devoted to the trusts. The attitude of the two parties is clearly defined on this question. "That of the Democratic party looks to constant agitation, with no restrictive legislation; that of the Republican party to such restriction as will prevent arbitrary advance in prices or reduction in wages through exclusive control; but not the destruction by legislation, or injury by fictitious agitation, of legitimate enterprise through great manufacturing systems by which production is cheapened, prices of manufactures reduced and permanency of employment is assured." The attitude of the Democrats is emphasized by the figures which show that out of a total value of manufactures produced in the United States, i. e., $13,001,400,143, but $1,667,350,941 worth are produced by the trusts, or, expressed in percentage, but 12.8 per cent. One other item is of especial interest in view of the agitation promoted by the Democrats in favor of a reduction of the tariff on lumber. The lumber industry of the country aggregates $1,030,906,579, of which only 2 per cent. is produced by trusts. The Text Book discusses the Philippine question at much length, showing that under Republican direction peace has been established in the islands and a civil government inaugurated. The figures given in regard to the production of gold and silver will remove every remaining doubt there may be in the mind of any sensible person in regard to the wisdom of the Republican monetary policy and the gratifying growth of the free delivery of mail in the rural districts is shown to be a direct result of the prosperity which the country enjoys as a result of its wisdom in intrusting national and state affairs to the judicious administration of the Republican party. The committee is to be complimented on the compilation of a book which will prove of invaluable service to those gentlemen on whom will devolve the duty of rendering to the country an account of the Republican stewardship.

While an attempt is being made by certain eastern leaders and newspapers to create a sensational feature out of the tariff plank adopted at the Iowa convention, there is not, in the opinion of many of the leading Republicans in Washington, anything to warrant the distinctions made. The planks which refer to trusts and the tariff are very nearly the same as those adopted a year ago. Some slight changes and additions have been made and the suggestion that it may be necessary to modify certain tariff schedules in order to curtail the power of the trusts is clearly set forth. It is generally understood that the platform is in entire accord with the views of the President, although at no time has he stated that he regarded tariff revision as a proper means of regulating the trusts. That purpose he has attempted through the courts, by means of laws already on the statute books, and, according to the Department of Justice, with every prospect of success. A conservative view of the situation leads to the conclusion that the widespread talk of tariff revision is due more to the sensational tendencies of the press than to any statement made by Iowa Republicans in convention assembled. That the Republican party will not hesitate to amend certain schedules of the Dingley law, when changes [illegible] warrant it, [illegible] [illegible] protection policy from [illegible] [illegible] of the standpat [illegible] of the party.

Reduced Rates to the Seashore.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for four low-rate fifteen-day excursions for the present season from Erie, Renovo, Corry, DuBois, Bradford, Olean, Kinzua, [illegible], Warren, [illegible], DuBois, and principal intermediate stations to Renovo, [illegible] Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, or Sea Isle City, on July [illegible], August [illegible], 1902.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within fifteen days, will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, or via the Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Stop-over can be had at Philadelphia either going or returning.

For information in regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, apply to ticket agents, E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa., or B. P. Fraser, Passenger Agent Buffalo Division, 307 Main Street, Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Cheap Excursions.

The Nickel Plate road is selling very low rate one way and round trip tickets to points in Colorado, Utah, South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, etc. Three splendid fast through trains each way daily, finest coaches, Pullmans and tourist cars. Individual club meals 35c to $1.00, also meals a la carte. See nearest agent, or write R. E. Payne, General Agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

Knights of Pythias Meeting.

The Nickel Plate road will sell Aug. 1 to 10 inclusive, special excursion tickets Buffalo to San Francisco and return at rate $62.00 good returning to Sept., 30th account above meeting. Best accommodations, fast time, lowest rates. See nearest agent, or write R. E. Payne, General Agent, 291 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A, Holland, N. Y.

House For Rent.

After June 15th. Gas, water, bath, garden. $10. Just the place for summer. Inquire of Guy McCoy, at bank.

During the slack business season we have something to offer which will bring us business and place in your hands some rare bargains.

Antiseptic Lye or Potash, just the article to use now and prevent disease, per can of Popular Brand - - 5c.

1 can Gallon Apples 30c.

Austin & Young's pkg. wafers full pounds - 10c.

A fortunate purchase of coffee by us places Buckeye Brand of coffee at your disposal for 11½c pound. Better than Arbuckle's or Lyon. Try sample pound.

Just arrived, case Black Cat Hose for children. Purchase now for school. 2 for 25c.

Above prices for one week only.

J. COLEGROVE,
SMETHPORT, PA.

Mansfield Normal School

A Superior Training School for teachers. Equipment unexcelled. Healthful location.

Free Tuition in Normal Department.

Expenses moderate in special departments.

MUSIC (Hamlin E. Coggswell, Director.)

A complete CONSERVATORY COURSE OF STUDY, a special department for training of teachers and supervisors for public school work.

ART AND ELOCUTION

In the hands of a specialist.

BUSINESS

In the hands of a Master Accountant.

Beautiful buildings and surroundings, fine Gymnasium, Athletic Park, Elevator, Hospital and attendant nurse, Good Board, Electric Light, Steam Heat, &c.

Fall term opens Monday September 1st.

☞Send for Catalogue.

ANDREW THOMAS SMITE, PH. D.
Principal

MANSFIELD, PA.

You will find us in New Quarters two doors west of Post Office.

If you want any plumbing, steam or gas fitting or supplies for same come and see us.

EDGAR W. STRUNG,
BOTH PHONES. [illegible] BLOCK. Smethport.

One of the Many Dainty Shoes.

Now this season and shown in our stock is the John Kelley. It's an Oxford and a very pretty one indeed. Looks well on any foot.

Comes in Kid and Patent Kid.

Price, $2.00 and $3.00.

Ladies will have no trouble in finding here shoes that fit perfectly. We study the feet and carry such a large number of styles and sizes that it is easy matter to put the feet into comfortable shoes.

Anderson & Carlson
SMETHPORT PA.

FOUND GUILTY!

WE HAVE BEEN FOUND GUILTY BY THE CITIZENS OF THIS CITY OF KEEPING

Fine Groceries.

The evidence of thousands of customers was too strong. We're guilty, and we're proud of it. If you are a customer of ours you know how good our Groceries are. If you are not, send us an order. We will fill it to your entire satisfaction. Consult these prices.

Finest Schweitzer Cheese, 20c pound.

Large New Potatoes, $1.00 bushel.

Try our X Rio Coffee at 10c pound.

Large can Baked Beans, 5c can.

SHEPARD & GALLUP,
The Leading Grocers.

Latest Styles in Millinery

Carrie Reilly Clark & Co's,
REILLY BLOCK, SMETHPORT.

Do not fail to call and inspect our complete line of

Spring & Summer Millinery

at your earliest convenience. All the latest and most becoming styles and shapes are here.

DENTISTRY.

Modern, scientific and up-to-date.
Painless extraction of teeth. Over [illegible] years' experience, satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. F. C. PIERCE,
Smethport, Pa.

INTERESTED MEN

Will be pleased to learn that we have lots of comfort in store for them.

A FLANNEL or SERGE SUIT and NEGLIGEE SHIRT and STRAW HAT make a good combination for this season.

We have extensive lines of these goods, coats and trousers—single or in suits. Straw Hats, Outing Caps, Negligee Shirts in ever so many patterns, Belts, Hose, etc, etc. Every comfortable thing for the season's wear. Not a bright idea escapes us—we are sure to have it, at a pleasing price.

H. W. RUBIN & CO.,
THE TERHUNE UNION MADE SHOE.
MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS & FURNISHERS.

D. C. YOUNG

New lot of silk umbrellas, for ladies and gents, just received at store of D. C. Young. Handsome assortment of handles, quality good, and prices much lower than usual.

Also new lot of men's dress shirts, which I am selling for 50c, manufactured to sell for 75c each.

Last consignment of shirt waists and summer dresses just in. Call and look over same before it is too late, as they are selling rapidly.

On summer dress goods I have reduced the prices. Nice line of lawns, dimities, etc., at 10c per yard; also printed challies at 5c per yard.

Stock of dry goods, boots, shoes and groceries complete. All goods sold for cash and for prices they cannot be beaten. Call and examine stock and satisfy yourself.

D. C. YOUNG,
SMETHPORT, PA., June 17, 1902.

Spring Styles
FOR MEN AND BOYS

The Spring Season of Nineteen Hundred and Two finds us elegantly equipped in Styles, Workmanship and Material for the demands of our Patrons and we are ready for your Spring and Summer Orders at once

Satisfactory Work Guaranteed

You should visit our establishment look over the samples and styles and make your selection now. While they are not necessarily "loud" our clothes "speak for themselves."

Shillenn & Torrence,
The Leading Tailors,
Chadwick Block. Smethport.

Smethport Plumbing Co.

Having bought out the plumbing establishment of Thos. H. Clark, we are now ready to do any and all kinds of plumbing and gas fitting promptly and at reasonable rates. None but first-class plumbers employed.

Smethport Plumbing Co.,
W. S. Palmer, Manager. SMETHPORT, PA.

Hot Weather Wearables

Summer Suitings in Serges, Flannels, Homespuns and Wool Crashes, priced from

$5.00 to $14.00.

These garments are tailored in first-class style and we guarantee a perfect fit. We have not overlooked the boys or children this summer. We have Flannel Suits, Wash Suits, Linen Pants, cool waists, Shirts and Blouses for the little folks, at very moderate prices.

Also a complete assortment of

Straw Hats, Belts, Underwear.

IKE SIMONS
46-48 Main St. BRADFORD The Big Double Clothing Store.
Full Line of Negligee Shirts Now Open.

F. G. Lindholm & Co. F. G. Lindholm & Co

August Clear Up Sale.

Our special sale of Summer Goods inaugurated two weeks ago so far has been phenominally successful. Only a few yards of Wash Goods, Shirt Waists and Hammocks are left. This week we add to these remnants unheard of values in Staples.

5c	4-4	Unbleached Sheeting	3¾c
6c	4-4	"	4½c
6½c	4-4	"	5c
7c	4-4	"	5¾c
6½c	4-4	Bleached Sheeting	5¼c
8½c	4-4	" "	7c
9c	4-4	" "	7½c
8c		All Linen Toweling	6c
9c		" " "	6¾c
10c		" " "	7½c

This August Clear Up Sale means a slaughter of prices in every department. Regardless of value we have decided that our entire stock of Summer Goods must be disposed of in quick order. Won't carry any over.

Don't forget to look at a few special offers in Shoes.

F. G. Lindholm & Co.

We have in stock the best thing on the market in the way of

Hot Water Heaters

to be placed on the side of a Hot Water Tank. The water is drawn from the bottom of the tank, heated in the coil and put in the TOP of the tank from whence the water is drawn for use. The water in the bottom of the boiler may be cold when there will be plenty of hot water in the top for all ordinary uses. We guarantee that this heater will heat the water with less gas than any other on the market. Call and see one in use in the barber shop of Mr. A. Sturdvient. The price of one of these heaters complete is $3.00. Why pay $10.00 for one that will not do the work so satisfactorily.

Redfield's Hardware.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Thursday, August 7, 1902.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Almost time to talk football.

—J. Colegrove has a new ad to-day.

—A branch sewer will soon be built along Church street.

—Shepard & Gallup have a change of advertisement this week.

—The frame is up for C. D. Comes' new residence on King street.

—Your attention is called to F. G. Lindholm & Co.'s change of ad.

—Workmen at the Camp Glass works expect to commence operations Sept. 1.

—The Smethport Hose company expects to attend the meeting of the State Firemen's Association at Bradford October next.

—The Eighth Annual Convention of the Volunteer Firemen of Northwestern Pennsylvania will be held at St. Marys, Aug. 13, 14 and 15.

—The Smethport team was defeated in a game of base ball by the Kane team at the latter place yesterday afternoon by a score of 7 to 5.

—F. G. Lindholm & Co. say that they attribute the success of the special sales which they are conducting directly to newspaper advertising.

—"Is 'Damn It!! Swearing?" was the title of a Wellsboro minister's sermon last Sunday. The reverend gentleman probably forgot his umbrella one day last week.

—A round pearl brooch was lost between the residence of B. D. Hamlin and the postoffice on Sunday last. Finder will be rewarded by returning same to this office.

—Ned Newman and Alex Clarke went to Larabee in their canoe Tuesday afternoon. They made the trip in the remarkably short time of one hour and fifteen minutes.

—The Mt. Jewett High School base ball team and our High School team will play a game of ball on the Nelson street grounds Friday afternoon. Game calls at 3 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

—Boat building is the principal occupation among a number of Smethport young men. All kinds of sailing craft are being built from canvas canoes to the armored cruiser recently constructed by Deputy Sheriff Alex Clarke.

—Mrs. G. D. Smith of Marienville lost a pocketbook containg about $1,000 in the Pennsylvania railroad station at Kane Saturday morning. The woman laid the pocketbook on a seat in the waiting room and left the room for a short time. When she returned the purse was gone and no trace of it could be found. Loafers about the station are suspected of the theft.

—M. W. Hamlin has purchased a lot on East Main street formerly owned by Dr. Burr Chadwick, and it is understood, contemplates erecting a dwelling house on the same in the near future.

—At the Methodist church next Sunday the Rev. Gaylard Patterson's subject for the morning is "God in Our Lives" and for the evening "What the Sea is to Us," one of the series, "At the Seaside."

—Par B. Anderson has been tendered an important place in the Philippine civil service, but as he is well established in Cuba, in a lucrative business, it is hardly probable that he will accept.—Kane Republican.

—The MINER extends thanks to the Pennsylvania Grit for an artistic souvenir spoon, commemorating the enlargement of Grit's building. The Grit is a good family newspaper and we wish it continued success.

—The smallpox scare will cause a temporary cessation of dances and other social events. Many ladies who were "vaccinated in New York" are relieved that such is the case, and that they are missing nothing because of temporary disablement.

—J. Crawford and Dan Davis were both seriously cut up in a fight at Crawford's home in Bradford last night and both were arrested. The quarrel came out of a dispute as to who was entitled to the affections of the woman who kept house for them.

—Friday and Saturday last it did not rain in this part of the county and many farmers took advantage of the brief let-up to cut their hay, or draw in what was already down. Hundreds of tons of hay in the immediate vicinity of Smethport have been ruined by the heavy rains.

—Burgess F. W. Brownell has a brood of precocious chickens. Fred says the chickens were hatched June 12th, and he states with great vehemence that when the chicks were 23 days old they commenced to go to roost like old and seasoned hens and have since continued to do so. This is said by chicken fanciers to be an almost unheard of state of affairs.

—Dr. Swallow, the prohibition spellbinder, is making frantic efforts to bring himself into prominence. Now he wants Pennypacker and Patterson to meet him in joint debate. The latter named gentlemen would be entirely justified in reminding him of that popular refrain, which he evidently has forgotten, in regard to proceeding to the rear of the building and taking a seat.

—Chautauqua has been very fortunate in securing as the last speaker during Labor Week Senator M. A. Hanna, who stands, more than anyone else, for the movement looking toward the arbitration of all labor controversies. He is one of the originators of the National Civic Federation and a capitalist of the greatest importance in this particular field. He will speak at Chautauqua on Saturday afternoon, August 9, on the subject of "Capital and Labor." An audience is expected that will test the capacity of the great Amphitheater.

—Yesterday Mr. W. H. Keeney, secretary for the local camp Modern Woodmen of America, delivered to Mrs. Niles Kinney a New York draft for $2,000, that amount being in payment of her policy on the death of her late husband, who was buried about four weeks ago. The order is one of the very best in the land and their obligations are always met with the same promptness.—Port Allegany Argus.

—In the matter of cross roadism calling the brass band representing a town a "cornet band" is about on a par with pitching quoits on Main street. We notice that several exchanges thus refer to the Smethport band. It is hard enough to get a band started without being handicapped with that name. The first band ever organized in Smethport was called the Silver Cornet band, but that name was dropped over fifteen years ago.

—E. E. Smathers' "Lord Derby" won the race at Hartford, Conn., Saturday last against Thos. W. Lawton's "Boralma" in the third heat. The race was for a purse of $40,000. Lawson's horse trotted the first heat in 2:08, winning four lengths ahead of Lord Derby, but the latter horse captured the next two heats in 2:08¾ and 2:18¼. Boralma was then withdrawn from the race on account of an injury received by over reaching. After the race Lord Derby trotted an exhibition mile in 2:05.

—Gay Mayo, Esq., of the county seat was in the city Monday accompanied by a cane. Mr. Mayo has evidently made up his mind that he is safer from crude jokes with a cane than with others of his less intelligent associates from over the hill.—Port Allegany Reporter. This [illegible] refers to [illegible] isn't in Mr. Mayo's friends. Lawton is almost as brilliant as one of those proposed street lights which the borough council never erected. He should stick to the manufacture of pipe dream politics. In a foolish field of that variety he is a success.

The Organ Recital.

The greater part of the population of Smethport missed an opportunity last Tuesday night.

It is always safe to conclude that when the chimes of St. Luke's church ring there is something worth being had to be had for going. So it proved on Tuesday night, but there were several persons not present.

Prof. J. Fowler Symons, A. A. G. O., Prof. of Music at Thiel College in this State, visited the town on the invitation of Rev. J. H. McCandless and gave a recital upon the organ that will not soon be forgotten by those who heard it. There is always great difficulty in producing even familiar music on an unfamiliar instrument, and the skill of the performer was illustrated in the ease and at-homeness with which he manipulated the organ.

If any numbers of the interesting and varied program are to be specially noted they would be Elsai Procemen to the Minister from Lohengrin. The Toccato and Fugue in D of Bach, The Pilgrims Chorus from Tannhauser and "Berceuse" by W. Spinney. These were exquisitely rendered.

The pleasure of the evening was much enhanced by the presence of Mrs. Alice McCoy Olmstead, who sang Gonoud's "O Divine Redeemer" in exquisite taste and feeling.

The service was opened by the shortened Evening prayer said by the Rev W. Fred Allen, B. D., from Kane and the offering was devoted to the interests of the Church Mission in that town.

We hope Prof. Symons will visit us again that more may have the privilege of hearing his fine rendition of classic music.

Reduced Rates to the Sea-Shore.

Pennsylvania Railroad low-rate fifteen-day excursion for the present season from Erie, Rouseville, Corry, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Olean, Rochester, Bradford, Tionesta, Warren, Clermont, DuBois and principal intermediate stations to Renovo, inclusive, to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, or Sea Isle City, wil be run on August 4, 11, and 20, 1902.

Excursion tickets, good to return by regular trains within 15 days will be sold at very low rates. Tickets to Atlantic City will be sold via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, or via Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

Stop over can be had at Philadelphia, either going or returning.

For information regard to specific rates and time of trains consult hand bills, apply to agents; E. S. Harrar, Division Ticket Agent, Williamsport, Pa., or B. P. Fraser, Passenger Agent Buffalo Division, 307 Main Street, Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.

Binding Twine. Large Stock. Low Price. Holmes & Gilfillan.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

M. A. Kofler visited Kane Friday last.

S. D. Weaver passed Sunday last in Bradford.

Supt. T. H. Ryan was a Kane visitor last Sunday.

A. T. Palmer was a Port Allegany visitor Monday.

N. M. Harrington was in Port Allegany Saturday.

Rev. W. Fred Allen of Kane was in town this week.

H. M. Choate was in Bradford, the first of the week.

A. W. Pancoast departed Tuesday for a visit in Philadelphia.

B. L. Knapp visited Hazelhurst Monday on a business mission.

Mrs. S. D. Weaver was a guest of Kane relatives the first of the week.

Hon. L. Rogers of Kane was a pleasant caller at this office Monday morning.

J. W. Boston and F. D. Gallup transacted business in Port Allegany Monday.

Geo. Greer of Port Allegany was greeting friends in Smethport Saturday last.

Mrs. E. R. Mayo visited friends in Duke Centre the latter part of last week.

Horace B. King of East Smethport is visiting friends in Titusville this week.

Mrs. Robt. King and daughters, Misses Eulalia and Olga, are guests of friends in Buffalo.

Miss Bertha Chambers of Olean was a guest of the Misses [illegible] during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Forsythe returned this week from a visit to Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Hamm of Chicago are guests of Mr. Hamm's [illegible] Mrs. [illegible].

J. C. Backus of Eldred visited his mother, Mrs. Mary Backus, in town the latter part of last week.

Mrs. M. B. Greer, daughter, Miss Sarah, and Master Robert Daly are visiting friends at Lindsey, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Moorehouse and children have returned from a several weeks visit at Bellaire, Ohio.

Samuel Stoddard of Hazelhurst was in town yesterday and favored the MINER office with a pleasant call.

Mrs. Albert Peterson and sons, Melvin and Walter, of Kane visited in Smethport the latter part of last week.

Hon. and Mrs. A. G. Olmsted of Coudersport were guests of Smethport friends Thursday and Friday of last week.

Mrs. Sue Bender and daughter and Miss Olive Wells of Harrisburg are guests of C. A. Burdick and family this week.

A. W. Mitchell, who is employed in Pittsburg and West Virginia by the Carter Oil Co., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Mitchell, in town this week.

Mrs. Chas. Calkins of Olean and Mrs. McClure of Franklinville are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Lemmler of Church street.

Miss Josephine Holder returned Monday from a two weeks' visit with her sister, Mrs. Foster Studholme of Port Allegany.

Hon. T. F. Richmond, John Forrest and R. E. Burdick returned Saturday night from a fishing excursion in Canadian waters.

Mrs. J. M. Sweeney, who has been the guest of her brother, J. E. Mullin, left this morning for Smethport.—Monday's Kane Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. John Todd and daughters, Margaret and Lucile, returned last Friday from an outing of several weeks at Chautauqua lake.

Rev. P. Cosgrove of Smethport was in town last Friday night on his return from New York city where he was called a few days ago.—Port Allegany Argus.

Mr. and Mrs. French Wilson have returned to their home in this place after an absence of several weeks visiting relatives and friends in New Castle, Pa., and Zanesville, Ohio.

Miss Lila Pancoast, who has been undergoing treatment for nervous trouble in a Kingston, N. Y. sanitarium since November last, returned to her home in Smethport Friday, much improved in health.

T. J. Gilbert was greeting his many friends in town Tuesday. "Joe" is now foreman of the Franklinville, N. Y., Journal, and was in town to superintend the removal of his household goods to that place, where he and Mrs. Gilbert will reside. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert have the MINER'S best wishes for prosperity and happiness in their new home.

C. J. Hall and S. B. Hall and family of Smethport were guests at the Hotel Connolly yesterday. * * C. H. Carpenter who has been engaged in roofing at Trenton, Pa., for several weeks past came home Saturday night and went to Smethport Monday, where he will put a new roof on the Grand Central Hotel. Mrs. Carpenter accompanied him and will remain there for a few days.—Port Allegany Argus.

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1	"	"	"	$1.75,	"	$1.19.
2	"	"	"	$2.00,	"	$1.25.
3	"	"	"	$2.50,	"	$1.50.
2	"	"	"	$2.75,	"	$1.75.
5	"	"	"	$3.00,	"	$2.00.
1	"	"	"	$3.50,	"	$2.50.
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3	"	"	"	$4.25,	"	$3.00.

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AN EASTER DISCORD

By GRACE G. KINCAID

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The coolness between Mrs. Wentworth and Mrs. Drewelowe was beginning to occasion remark. They met frequently, for Mrs. Drewelowe was the gracious mistress of a beautiful Euclid avenue home, while just around the corner, upon a short and unpretentious side street, stood the smaller house rented by Professor and Mrs. Wentworth.

Years ago they had been girls together in the little village of Mayville, when she of the stately mansion had been only Maria Duzenbury, daughter of the most shiftless man in the village.

In those days Mrs. Wentworth had lived on no side street, but in the stately white pillared mansion which crowned the highest hill in Mayville and which was pointed to with pride as the home of Judge Titus. Fate plays strange tricks! After the death of the judge, when the lawyers were quite through, somehow there was little or nothing left for the daughter, although one of the lawyers took his entire family abroad within the year and the other built himself a new house.

The trouble began at the Culture club. Mrs. Wentworth had felt sure she had detected a most peculiar smile upon Mrs. Drewelowe's face at the precise moment when she stood up to read her paper on "Egyptian Architecture." Then, later in the afternoon, Mrs. Roberts, also of Euclid avenue, had leaned over and said laughingly:

"Mrs. Wentworth, Mrs. Drewelowe says she doesn't believe you ever wrote that paper. It was so good she thinks your husband must have written it."

"Any clever [illegible]

Mrs. Wentworth [illegible]

But the climax was reserved for Easter morning in the vestibule of the Euclid avenue church.

Mrs. Drewelowe and Mrs. Wentworth met, and, remembering the sacred threshold, bowed less coldly than usual, then gasped and stood transfixed. Taking in every flower and knot of lace, they realized that their beautiful new Easter bonnets were exactly alike.

Their husbands, [illegible] the other holding each a vestibule door, were unconscious [illegible]

[illegible] She felt that [illegible] Mrs. Drewelowe had the best of her.

A little path had opened through the garden of spring millinery across the congregation, and through it she saw Mrs. Drewelowe turn and stare directly back at her, smile in a superior way, then whisper something to Mrs. Roberts in the pew just behind, whereupon Mrs. Roberts laughed most inconsiderately, considering the time and place.

The hot blood rushed to Mrs. Wentworth's face in such force as to make her quite dizzy. She knew what Mrs. Drewelowe had said as well as though she had heard every word.

"Annie Wentworth, never content with running after me, has managed in some way to copy my bonnet, and don't you think, Mrs. Roberts, it is an outrage?"

Alas! Annie Wentworth, daughter of Judge Titus, to be thus openly flouted by a Duzenbury!

It was bad enough to be reduced to living on a side street, to watching her in the lead of the most exclusive set in the city, but to be accused of copying her clothes—that was the last straw. Move! Indeed they'd move the 1st of May! She would resign from the Culture club! They would go where she might never meet this regal, queenly daughter of aimless, shiftless old Duzenbury or her husband, who had made his fortune in kerosene.

The minister soared away in magnificent flights of oratory, but Mrs. Wentworth's mind constantly returned to the problems of how the bonnets came to be alike and what Mrs. Drewelowe had whispered to Mrs. Roberts. At last she solved the first question. Mrs. Drewelowe had discovered her treasure, the little milliner who made it possible for her, the wife of Professor Wentworth, to appear for $10 in bonnets which looked as though they had cost $30, the poor little relic of better days who lived in the old tumble down brick building behind the cathedral and who had a wonderful knack for copying expensive bonnets. To place her oldest customer in such a humiliating position! Mrs. Wentworth turned cold all over with the remembrance of the whisper. Oh, the letter she would send with the bonnet straight back to that traitress!

She was quite hysterical by the time the last amen was pronounced and hurried the dazed professor home at a rapid pace. Patiently he listened to the time worn complaints—the wreck of her father's estate, the bitterness of seeing Maria Drewelowe in her beautiful home while she must live in an obscure corner.

Tenderly he soothed her and bathed her throbbing temples. Years of wedded life had taught him the futility of argument when his wife's mind was made up. He remembered, too, that for love of him she had refused Henry Drewelowe back in the old sunny days at Mayville.

Unable to be up the next morning, nevertheless she managed to indite a bitterly accusing note to the little milliner and dispatch it with the bonnet by a messenger boy. Several days elapsed, and no answer came. Finally in desperation she gathered her strength and, boarding a downtown car, was soon mounting the steps of the old brick building behind the cathedral.

There was no answer to her first knock, so she rapped again. A faint moan came through the open transom. Then she turned the knob and entered. The room was in disorder; most of the little furniture it had contained had mysteriously disappeared. Only a bed, a chair and a table remained. Upon the table lay two opened letters, and beside them sat a bonnet box securely tied. Upon the bed lay the frail figure of the milliner, her face hot with fever. At this sight Mrs. Wentworth's wrath vanished, and she stood by the bedside only a sweet, helpful woman, her heart wrung with pity.

There was a rustle of silk lined garments outside in the hall, then an imperious knock, and when Mrs. Wentworth opened the door she beheld a second Nemesis in the form of Mrs. Drewelowe. The latter bestowed a curt nod upon Mrs. Wentworth, and that softened and already repentant woman stepped aside and allowed her to advance to the bedside. Mrs. Drewelowe heard her own name and Mrs. Wentworth's mingled, falling incoherently from the parched lips. After a moment she turned and faced Mrs. Wentworth.

"Annie Wentworth, this is our work. I wrote her a very harsh note Monday morning accusing her of copying my new bonnet, which I bought in New York three weeks ago. She was in the house doing some work, and I felt sure she must have seen it through the treachery of the maids."

"And I," sobbed Mrs. Wentworth, [illegible] Monday [illegible]

[illegible] She surveyed the two ladies with [illegible]

"Sure, [illegible]," she said, "an' I'm a [illegible] three months. It's all [illegible] to go on to New York an' [illegible] she's sold her furniture an' clothes an' [illegible] enough to eat to make up. Then, on top of that, two women, fine ladies in society, writ her two of the meanest letters you ever see in your life, an' then she went clean out of her head. They was all about a bonnet. She say when she was in New York an' copied for one of 'em, an' she said the other one must have been an' bought the identical bonnet, for it had just come over from Paris, an' nobody'd [illegible]

"The letters [illegible]

[illegible] to Mrs. Drewelowe [illegible] rolling [illegible] she suddenly exclaimed, "Maria, what did you say?"

"What? What do you mean?" queried that astonished lady.

"Why, Sunday in church, when you leaned back and whispered to Mrs. Roberts?"

Mrs. Drewelowe was lost in thought for some time and then said:

"Oh, I know. I told her that, after all her instructions, the night before I had forgotten to make the mustard plaster for Henry's chest as she advised, and the poor man was blistered so dreadfully that if it hadn't been Easter morning he would not have tried to come to church."

It was a fashionable hour, everybody was abroad, and the dignified Drewelowe coachman felt quite humiliated by the peals of merry laughter which rippled from the aristocratic Drewelowe equipage.

An Unofficial Order.

Thomas, tenth earl of Dundonald, at his death vice admiral in the English navy, tells in his "Autobiography of a Seaman" of an incident on board the Hind, on which he served as midshipman. The pet of the ship was a parrot, the aversion of the boatswain, whose whistle the bird learned to imitate exactly.

"One day a party of ladies paid us a visit aboard. By the usual means of a 'whip' on the yardarm several had been hoisted on deck. The chair had descended for another. Scarcely had its fair freight been lifted out of the boat alongside when the parrot piped, 'Let go!'

"The order was instantly obeyed, and the unfortunate lady, instead of being comfortably seated on deck, was soused in the sea.

"Luckily for her, the men were on the watch and quickly pulled her out, and luckily for the parrot the boatswain was on shore, or this unseasonable assumption of the boatswain's functions might have ended tragically for the bird."

A Feature of His Business.

"I thought she was a woman of unbreakable will," said the man with the bobtailed coat.

"And so she was," said the man with the incandescent whiskers.

"Yet you tell me that she is completely subservient to her husband," went on the first man.

"Well, you see, she married a lawyer, and he broke the will."—Baltimore American.

Ambitions.

"I [illegible] for you. I [illegible]

"[illegible] when [illegible]?"—New York Journal.

A RESTORATION BEAU.

Daily Programme of a Dandy In England During Charles' Time.

The history of an ordinary day of a restoration beau was something like this: From about 10 till 12 he received visitors in his sleeping chamber, where he lay in state, with his periwig, thickly powdered, lying beside him on the coverlet. Near at hand, on his dressing table, the curious visitor might have noticed some little volumes of amatory verse, a canister of Lisbon or Spanish snuff, a smelling bottle and perhaps a few fashionable trinkets.

As soon as he deemed proper the beau arose and with incredible difficulty proceeded to put on all his charms, to perfume his garments, to soak his hands in washes for the sake of producing whiteness and delicacy, to tinge his cheeks with carminative in order to give them that gentle blush which nature had denied them, to arrange a number of patches upon his face so as to produce the effect of moles and dimples, to dip his pocket handkerchief in rosewater and to powder his linen so as to banish from it the smell of soap, to consume a quarter of an hour in the attempt to fasten his cravat, so long again in the endeavor to adjust his wig and to "cock" his hat, as long again in the contemplation of his charms in the looking glass and as long again in the practice of such smiles as would display to the best advantage the ivory whiteness of his teeth—these were the processes through which he who desired to figure as a beau of the first magnitude was compelled in that age to pass.

The character of the beau, so far as his outward and personal appearance was concerned, was now complete, and as in those days fashionable gentlemen used their legs to a much less extent than they do now our imaginary beau would have directed his valet to order a sedan chair without delay. Into this he stepped and was borne to the fashionable haunt of the Mall in St. James' park or perhaps to the more ceremonious parade in Hyde park, where, like a butterfly, he delighted to flutter in the train of some gilded beauty, [illegible]—Gentleman's Magazine.

A MEMORY TEST.

The Act by Which One [illegible] Was Decided.

Three men were disputing in Berlin one day as to which of them had the best memory, and finally they asked Oskar Blumenthal, a well known writer, to decide the matter.

"Read me any page of Goethe's prose works," said one of the three, "and I will at once repeat it word for word."

"I can do better than that," said the second one. "Put me in a corner of this room, and I will play three games of chess simultaneously without ever looking at the boards."

"That's nothing to what I can do," [illegible]

[illegible] they are [illegible] try to [illegible] yesterday."

"Yesterday?" asked Blumenthal.

"Yes," was the reply.

"And you have not yet forgotten it? In that case, the laurels belong to you, for you have indeed a wonderful memory."—New York Herald.

Paying the Premium.

Some few months ago a young matron telephoned to one of the young men she knew, who is connected with a large insurance firm, asking him to write a policy covering her new household effects.

"Don't tell Dick," she asked. "I want to surprise him. He really thinks I have no business head at all."

The young man assented and issued the policy. He waited a considerable time for the payment of the premium. His friendship for the young woman caused him to resist sending the bill, but he finally did so. The recipient complained bitterly to an acquaintance, who is considerable of a wag, and he readily encouraged her in her ideas.

"Now, really," she said, wrinkling her pretty brows, "this bit of paper costs next to nothing. I could have written it myself."

"Yes," said he, "but if you have a fire the company will have to pay the loss."

"Well," she suggested, "let them deduct what they say I owe them. Then they won't be out anything."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Admiral and Chaplain.

On the return from a long cruise Admiral Goldsborough's chaplain was asked by the admiral whether or not he considered the result of his labors satisfactory from a clerical standpoint.

"Yes," he answered, "the result has been in the main most satisfactory. The only serious impediment to progress with the sailors has been that it is impossible to prevent their swearing when they hear the officers guilty of the very fault for which I correct them."

"Tut, tut, man, that is not to be helped. The officers all swear," replied the admiral. "I do it myself sometimes, but I don't mean anything—not a bit more than you do by your praying."

An Appropriate Name.

"It is a pretty name," the impressionable traveler murmured, "but tell me why do they call you Manila?"

There was an arch smile on the savage maiden's face.

"Evidently," she said as she signaled to her brothers, who were concealed in the brush with clubs, "you do not know our favorite food!"

Pope's Fight At Bull Run

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

August 29-September 1, 1862

[Copyright, 1902, by G. L. Kilmer.]

PLAINLY the battle of Second Bull Run, or Manassas, on Aug. 29 and 30, 1862, was not fought according to plan by either army. Battles rarely are fought as planned, although the generals are usually reluctant to admit the fact.

The pivot upon which the battle turned was Stonewall Jackson's corps. The morning of Aug. 29 Jackson found his column cut off from the main body of Confederate forces. The road between him and Longstreet's command, with which Lee was marching, lay in the hands of the enemy. He gave up trying to march to meet Longstreet and literally hunted cover. Longstreet was marching from the west to unite with Jackson, and Jackson the day before had been marching to the west to shorten the distance between his corps and Longstreet's. Late on the 28th he stumbled into a fight which showed that the Federal army under General John Pope was moving in strong columns all around him. In fact, the morning of Aug. 29 Jackson was in a trap.

For two days Jackson had "fell" the Federals on the west of his line, but the 28th they appeared to be massed on the east of him, and to the east he faced. All Jackson wanted was to lie hid until Longstreet arrived on the field. The better to keep the enemy at arm's length he formed his soldiers behind an unfinished railroad embankment which extended northeast and southwest across the historic Warrenton pike on the western borders of the old battlefield of 1861.

At the beginning of the two days' [illegible] opened on the 29th [illegible] Pope [illegible] a weak spot in Stonewall's line. He thought he saw it on the Confederate left, but when his infantry tried to rush the embankment there they were hurled back by artillery fire.

One point in the railroad embankment was impregnable. This was a long deep cut where the banks were steep on both sides. The cut was resolutely assaulted by the Federal brigade led by General Cuvier Grover about the middle of the afternoon. With a force of 1,500 men Grover marched down a gentle slope toward the track and across an open [illegible] Grover was finally driven back with a loss of one third of his command. The Carolinians mustered but 283 men at the beginning of the fight and lost 143 killed and wounded.

It was about the hour of Grover's repulse from the railroad cut that Longstreet's column put in an appearance on the flank of Jackson. All day during the march to save Jackson Longstreet had heard the guns of the battle along the railroad. Federals were encountered at every step. Longstreet placed batteries in position only to have them fired upon by Federals, and every show of infantry force was met by a similar display on the Yankee side. Toward nightfall Jeb Stuart's watchful cavalry brought word to Longstreet that a large force of Federals was marching against his right flank. Finally Longstreet gathered up his brigades and sent them after the scattered batteries and regiments of the enemy, and there was a general retreat, ending at dark. Lee had urged Longstreet to attack everything in sight, but his lieutenant was cautious about rushing upon an unknown force and after his experiments of the afternoon reported that the attack had better be delayed until the morning of the 30th. With this in view, he called back his advance lines and went into bivouac.

When Pope saw that Longstreet's troops were falling back, he telegraphed to Washington that he had scored a victory and the Confederates were retreating. The day had opened with a similar retreat on the part of Jackson, but his retreat only went as far as the cover of the railroad cut. But if Pope was in a fog as to what the Confederates were doing, the case was no clearer across the lines. Longstreet and Lee supposed that Pope was actually manoeuvering to fall back to Washington along the Warrenton pike, which bisected the field of operations.

There were two factors in the preliminary movements at Bull Run which the leaders on both sides didn't take into account until the plans of both had been upset. Pope didn't know of the coming of Longstreet, and Lee and Longstreet knew nothing of Fitz-John Porter's Federal corps off on the flank of Longstreet. These new factors made the fighting of Aug. 30 in[illegible] would have saved his army and lost another chance at Lee.

Longstreet's entrance into the decisive fighting of Second Bull Run was on Aug. 30. It was sudden and dramatic, and it took years of comparing notes to settle the exact time and manner of it. The celebrated case of Fitz-John Porter, one of the most noted in the history of courts martial, turned upon the arrival and participation of Longstreet that day.

As a finishing blow to Jackson, Pope late the 30th of August ordered Porter to attack the right flank of Jackson's line at the railway. Two divisions of Porter's moved to the charge, leaving the extreme left unprotected except for the Federal battery of Hazlett and its supports, the demibrigade of G. K. Warren. Warren had but 1,000 men, the Tenth New York zouaves on the skirmish line and Duryee's zouaves guarding the battery. Porter and Warren supposed that the only foe in front was the troops of Jackson, but Longstreet was there with fresh troops. He brought them in on a wide front, striking Porter's flank.

Suddenly this new enemy dashed upon the Tenth New York, which fell back across the front of Duryee's line, masking its fire. [illegible] 119.

Porter's [illegible] being outnumbered two to one, but the main resistance to Longstreet came from that corps, and the verdict of history is that Porter saved Pope's army from annihilation. Supposing still that he had Jackson alone and surrounded, Pope continued all day the 30th to hurl his soldiers against the line on the railway. It is no exaggeration to say that [illegible]

"DON'T SHOOT!"

trate zouaves and charged through two Federal batteries, being held up at last by two of Porter's regiments.

Night ended the battle the 30th, and then for the first time Lee thought of cutting Pope's army off from Washington. Jackson gathered up his wounded and started forward to intercept Pope's retreat at Chantilly, east of the battlefield. But Pope had anticipated the attack on his road of retreat. Kearny, the one armed hero, was at Chantilly. As night came on the 1st of September both sides had planned an attack next day. Kearny rode out alone to reconnoiter the enemy's lines. Being challenged by a Confederate picket, he answered, "Don't shoot!" wheeled his horse about and at that instant was struck by a bullet which ended his brave career.

Jackson made no attack, and Pope's army marched on to Washington, having lost all but honor.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

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Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Etc. Cutters and Robes.
Smethport - Penn.
March 1, 1900

NANCIEBEL

A Tale of Stratford-on-Avon

By WILLIAM BLACK

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER V.

ON that same afternoon Uncle Alexander came home from the city, and, finding his stepdaughter and Mrs. Kingston together, he without any apology—for rudeness is a prerogative of dyspepsia—ordered Miss Florence to go to her own room; he had something particular to say to Aunt Cecilia. He sat down by the fire and stared into the coals; he seemed more sallow and sluggish than ever, and when he spoke it was in slow and mournful tones.

"I do not [illegible] I am [illegible] for this world, Cecilia," he observed. "My [illegible] depressed. I cannot shake it off. [illegible] hope. I hardly care how soon the end [illegible] be."

"Perhaps [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Florence has the first claim, of course, though she is not of my blood. Richard, on the other hand, is of my own kith and kin. Very well; when I have made certain small bequests, the bulk of my property will remain to be divided between those two."

"It is so generous of you, Uncle Alexander," the widow broke in. "But surely there is no occasion for you to talk like that! Surely not! Why, I should call you an exceptionally strong man."

"I wish you to listen, if you please, Cecilia," observed the dyspeptic, with a dignity natural to one who was speaking of his own nearly approaching end. "I was going to say that there might be some difficulty in deciding what relative portion should be assigned to either of these two, but that which has been happening of late seems to point to an easy way out of the difficulty. You must have noticed how capitally these two get on together, how fond they seem of each other's society. Ah, well," he continued, with a heavy sigh, "youth is a fine thing and health and absence from care! Let them enjoy them while they can!"

But sudden consternation had filled the heart of the little widow. She knew what he meant, and she found herself on the brink of a confession which she had put off from day to day, vainly hoping that the need of it would not arise.

"Oh, yes, Uncle Alexander," she observed rather breathlessly. "I am glad to see them such good friends. It is but right they should be so—almost of an age and cousins. It is only to be expected"—

"I should like to see them married before I go," continued the invalid absently. "Or if that is denied me I should like to know that that settlement of their lives was to take place, and I could make provision for them in proper form."

"Uncle Alexander," said the widow, with her trembling fingers nervously clasped together, "it is most kind and generous of you to have such intentions in view. But—but I think I must explain—as regards Richard, what you propose is impossible. I have said that I am delighted to see him and his cousin on such friendly terms, but—but that is all there is between them."

"Oh, yes, I understand," Uncle Alexander said impatiently. "I understand. Of course nothing has been declared between them. That is quite right. There has not been a sufficient length of time. But we who are outsiders and spectators can see clearly enough what will happen."

"Oh, Uncle Alexander," she exclaimed in her distress, "it never can happen!"

He stared at her.

"What do you mean, Cecilia?" he demanded.

"Richard is—is already engaged to be married," she blurted out.

There was no explosion of wrath. He only continued to stare at her as if she were an imbecile whose utterances were wholly unintelligible.

"But—but—what was that? Impossible? What did you say? Richard engaged to be married?" he repeated, with nonunderstanding eyes.

The ordeal had to be faced. She began, and with piteous excuses for not having made the revelation before she told him the whole story. Uncle Alexander sat and listened, dumfounded beyond the power of speech. A sort of despair and resignation overwhelmed him, and when she had finished he could only ejaculate:

"Well, well, if any human being ever heard of such a gigantic piece of tomfoolery!"

But presently he said, with a blaze of anger:

"Why, don't you know that every young idiot gets into a scrape like that and that it is the business of his relatives—unless they're fools—unless they're fools—to get him out of it? Don't you know it's as common as shelling peas? You talk to me as if it was a piece of romantic sentiment—a milliner's daughter be hanged!—and that the young idiot should rather be praised for holding to the girl! I tell you it happens every day and will happen every day as long as idle lads are allowed to dawdle about and there are shopgirls and milliner girls and barmaids to make eyes at them. And instead of getting him out of the scrape, you treat the whole thing as serious! Gracious heavens! But I must put this matter right. What's the girl's name? How much does she want? What size of a check has she got in her eye?"

Mrs. Kingston flushed a little.

"I wish you to understand, Uncle Alexander," said she, with unusual firmness, "that the girl is a good and honest girl and not a designing adventuress at all. That I am convinced of, and I don't see why she should be [illegible] simply because [illegible] which is perfectly [illegible] honor, if it [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] you cannot [illegible] that there are [illegible] such fools in the family! Two I could bear [illegible] with [illegible] Uncle Charles as well! Upon my soul, it's beyond belief!"

But the meekest worm will turn.

"I wish to say this once for all, Uncle Alexander," observed the little widow, with very considerable dignity, "that I hope you will not speak to Richard as you have done to me this afternoon. His temper is not so much under control as mine. He would probably answer you in your own language. Propose to him that the girl he is engaged to should be offered a sum of money, and I know one certain consequence. He would never darken your door again, nor would you or yours ever enter our house. As for my share in this matter, I am not ashamed of it. I have done what I thought was right. Richard's word is pledged to a good and honorable girl, and if he is my son he will not disgrace himself—I say, disgrace himself—by seeking to break that bond, whatever pecuniary and mercenary inducements may be placed before him."

She rose as if to leave the room.

"Cecilia!" he said, to stay her.

"No," she made answer. "Let that be the last word. I wish for peace between the two families. There will be no peace—there will be a lasting rupture and estrangement—if you propose that Richard should do anything dishonorable merely because you have had certain plans in view. I do not say that in other circumstances I might not have wished as you wish, but as matters stand I hope my son will act as becomes the name he bears. And another thing, Uncle Alexander, neither he nor Florence need know that a word has passed between us on the subject. They are very good friends, and nothing more. Let them remain such, if you choose it to be so. If not, then my boy and I can return to Woodend at once, and we shall not trouble you again."

She did not wait for an answer. She forthwith quitted the room, leaving Uncle Alexander entirely outtalked and astonished. He had not anticipated this display of firmness; this bold upstanding of what he considered idiotic sentiment against the rude and doughty onslaughts of common sense. And when he began to consider matters he had to confess that perhaps he had been a little premature. That this shopgirl could be bought off he was convinced, but he had erred in making the proposition too suddenly to the widow. Then, again, he would have a better right to interfere when the relationship between Richard and Florence had become developed—in the obvious and proper direction, of course. What! Richard marry a penniless little seamstress in Stratford-on-Avon—a shy, speechless nonentity, as the widow had half admitted, when here was his bright and fascinating cousin, an heiress, gifted with every qualification, a fit helpmeet, one who would do him honor in society? Uncle Alexander, seated by the slumbering fire, was so intent upon these various schemes and considerations that he forgot he had allowed a whole hour to elapse since he had examined his tongue in the mirror, and during that hour he had kept his daughter Florence a prisoner up stairs, and when eventually he went away to his own room to seek safety and consolation in his medicine chest he was still of opinion that the widow's quixotic ideas of duty and her son's chivalrous resolves with regard to that wretched little milliner girl—was she a milliner girl? he had forgotten—would in time be overcome, for great is the power of common sense.

Accordingly Uncle Alexander did not return to this project, and as the widow heard no more of it she in her turn was silent, so that the two cousins were thrown into association just as heretofore, ignorant of the dark schemes and designs which had been foreshadowed with regard to their future. And the better to secure his sinister end Uncle Alexander declared that for the present he was going to abandon his intention of taking one [illegible] London house [illegible] He did not [illegible] that if his health continued to grow worse, he and Florence might go away to one of the German baths so that he might try a course of the waters. In the meantime he discovered a furnished residence in [illegible] which would serve their needs. And would not the widow postpone her return to Woodend for awhile so as to initiate Florence into her duties as house mistress? When Florence preferred the same request, or, rather, peremptorily insisted, with all sorts of direful threats and entreaties, Mrs. Kingston yielded [illegible] in Floss.

It was hardly fair to put any young man's constancy to such a [illegible] that Mr. Richard [illegible] self up to the fullest [illegible] of the society of this charming cousin [illegible]

[illegible]

Nanciebel's answer to this was written in a dozen different [illegible] she [illegible] petulant and piteously imploring.

"What is the use of keeping me here?" she asked. "What is the use of it? Do you see any difference in me when you came down that day except in the dressing of my hair? And did you think it an improvement, an improvement, worth all this loneliness and misery? Once you would have said that my hair could not be improved, [illegible] it was the prettiest in the world, but that was long ago—that was before your Cousin Florence came to England. I know you will be in a rage because I talk of misery, and you will accuse me of ingratitude and ask what more I want. Well, I needn't attempt to tell you, for you wouldn't understand. But I can remember the time when you were more in sympathy with my feelings and when there was no fear of my being misunderstood. Once you would not have left me to pine like this. You would not have yielded to relatives. You were ready to do anything for my sake. But I suppose it's the way of the world, and you, of course, can't regret an absence that brings you so much and such charming consolation.

"Now, Richard, dear, don't, don't be angry with me. I hardly know what I have written. I only know that I just hate being alone. Oh, for the happy mornings and afternoons when I could sit and listen at every footstep on the pavement outside and think that any moment my Richard might come in! You did not want me improved then. I suppose you never think now of the Bideford road and the lane leading down to Shottery and the meadows. It seems a long time ago now to poor me. I sit and think that never, never again there will be the long, still, beautiful evenings and us two on the banks of the Avon, seated beneath the bushes and watching the boys fishing on the other side under the Weir brake. Those were happy, happy days! Will they ever come again, Richard, dear? Do say something kind to me when you write—I don't mean the kindness I get from the vicar and his daughters, but real kindness, for I am so lonely and miserable!"

Now, this appeal, couched in its artless language, made Mr. Richard not a little remorseful, and his contrition suddenly assumed the shape of a resolve to go to Cousin Floss and tell her all about his engagement to Nanciebel. He did not stay to ask why that should be considered as making amends to Nancy. He only felt that he was somehow called upon to tell the whole truth; then Florence could think of him as she pleased. Was it not due to poor Nanciebel? Why should she be ignored amid all these gayeties and distractions? She had her rights, and she had not been too exacting. Her last letter had been piteous rather than petulant and quarrelsome.

But this proved to be a terrible business. He chose an opportunity when Cousin Floss had gone out into the garden to have a look at the spring blossoms or perchance to survey with feminine curiosity the backs of the artists' houses across the low brick walls. When he overtook her, she was apparently busy with snowdrops and primroses and daffodils, and she was so good natured as to pick for him a purple crocus and even to fix it into the lapel of his coat. How could he refuse this simple kindness? He was not a boor. Nevertheless in about twenty minutes or so he and she and the little widow were to set out for the private view of a certain picture gallery, where they would most likely meet such people as they knew, and he would be wearing Cousin Floss' flower in his buttonhole. Was he going about with her, then, under false pretenses? The confession had become all the more imperative.

But how was he to begin?

"Cousin," said he, with a most unusual hesitation, [illegible] "did my mother ever speak to you—about a Miss Marlow?"

She noticed his embarrassment instantly.

"Why, no!" she said in some surprise. "Miss Marlow? No, I don't think I ever heard the name. Who is she?"

How could he explain? He wished that Cousin Floss had not such clear eyes and a mouth so ready to smile.

"At present," he went on, "[illegible] she is living with my Uncle Charles at Bristol at the vicarage, near Bristol."

Cousin Floss laughed. "The governess?" she said.

"No, not [illegible] I have something to tell you about her. I think I ought to tell you, for sooner or later you will hear of it [illegible] concerned." And he was blushing like a schoolgirl because Cousin Floss was evidently amused by this timidity. "I thought the mater would have told you."

All of a sudden Miss Florence put her hand within his arm in the most friendly way and thereby intimated that she wished him to pace up and down the garden path with her.

"Cousin Dick," she [illegible], "I won't hear a word. I know what you've got to tell me, and I can see how it vexes you, but I will spare you the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] quite a [illegible] you know, but quite a baby [illegible] with me, and wouldn't that be mutually awkward? I wish you had seen a young and [illegible] a Captain Webster, who [illegible] on board this last trip [illegible] with us [illegible] He was a dear, and that's a fact. But papa didn't seem to see [illegible] Papa never does see anything in young men who have pretty mustaches, but no income to speak of. So, you understand, cousin, I might have a story or two to tell as well as you, and I shouldn't like it, for blushing doesn't become me. Besides, it is far safer and nicer for every one to let bygones be bygones. No, you need not interrupt, Cousin Dick. I won't hear another word from you, not a word. We will both let bygones be bygones. I tell you, it's safer."

And as Mrs. Kingston appeared at this moment at the French window and called to them what could he do? He gave up the hope of explaining to his cousin. He went to the private view, wearing the flower she had given him. And if any one drew inferences from his being constantly seen with her—well, how could he help that?

In due course of time the visit of Mrs. Kingston and her son to their London relatives came to an end, and they returned to their Warwickshire home. But they very soon discovered that a singular change had come over the house. Woodend was solitary as they had never known it to be in former days. There was something wanting in these silent rooms—a voice with clear laughter ringing in its tones and joy and audacity was now heard no more in the hall. The garden, though all the splendors of the spring were beginning to declare themselves in plot and bed and border, seemed empty now.

"I could not have believed I should have missed her so much," the widow said sadly.

And, as for Mr. Richard, he was ill at ease. His thoughts, which, he knew, should have been turned toward Bristol, went in quite another direction and would hover in spite of himself about Kensington and the neighborhood of Holland Park. Poor Nanciebel's fortnightly letters to himself were not looked for half so eagerly as Cousin Floss' hasty scrawls sent down to her dear Aunt Cecilia, and Mr. Richard would lie in wait for these, and whenever he found one on the hall table he would at once carry it to his mother, with the seemingly careless question, "What has Florence to say now, mater?" For, indeed, Cousin Floss seemed to find a great many things to say to the widow. She was continually writing on some kind of excuse, and she invariably wound up with pretty and affectionate speeches and hopes of a speedy reunion. Cousin Floss did not write to Mr. Richard, of course—that was too much to expect—but in one way or another his name generally came to be mentioned, and sometimes there were tantalizing and even impertinent messages for him.

"Who is this Captain Webster, Richard, dear?" the widow asked on one occasion.

Mr. Richard blushed angrily.

"Oh, he's some young idiot—aid-de-camp to a colonial governor or something of that kind."

"But why should Florence send you this message about him?" Mrs. Kingston asked again.

"Oh, well," said he, with a fine air of assumed indifference, "Florence told me something about him before. He was on board the steamer they came home in, and, as he left the ship at Gibraltar, I suppose she was surprised when she found him turn up in London."

Meanwhile the [illegible] and his mother [illegible] since the return to Woodend [illegible]

"Well, mater," said he, "I don't know what it is except that I feel I am [illegible] I am tired of doing nothing. I want to go away. Look at Nancy. The separation that was agreed upon tells more hardly on her than on me, for she is kept apart from her friends and relatives, while I live on just as before. It's hardly fair. I think I should go away from England for a time—for a considerable time—until, indeed, this period of separation ends, and then I could come back and marry Nancy and everything would be settled and right. I'm sure if once the wedding took place all would be well."

"I suppose," said the widow absently, "that my selfishness must be punished in the end. It was I who have kept you in idleness, Richard, and now you fret and want to go. I should have thought you would have found some way of passing the few months that must elapse now before the settlement you speak of. And if you find the house so dull—well, I had not intended to tell you. It was a little surprise we had planned. But Florence is coming down to stay with us for awhile."

"Is Florence coming down here?" he asked slowly and with a strange expression of face.

[illegible] she said.

"Yes. It was to be a little surprise for you."

[illegible]

"[illegible] Richard. If it was I [illegible] right. It was thoughtless of me to ask Florence to come down [illegible] But you, Richard, your honor is at stake. Of course you have said nothing to her?"

"To Florence? Certainly not, mother. How could I? But there is not another word to be said. You must make some excuse for me to Florence, and I must go."

No, there was no use saying anything further, but the widow could not help adding, almost in an undertone and wistfully:

"If things could only have been different, Richard! I cannot help thinking that Florence—well, she has always seemed so much interested in you, and she would always talk so much about you when she and I were alone together, and you yourself see how you are never out of her letters—ah, well, it is no use thinking of what is impossible, but if you had been free and if you had gone to your cousin I don't think you need have feared her answer"—

He turned very pale.

"Don't say that. You have no right to say that, mother!"

"It is but a guess on my part," she said sadly; "but I can imagine what her answer would have been. And then to think of her in this house as my daughter and companion, so cheerful and self reliant, so merry and good humored"—

"Mother," he said almost reproachfully, "you seem to forget!"

"No, I don't forget," she answered, with resignation. "I was thinking of what might have been, but I don't forget. And you are doing right, Richard. I will make excuses to Florence for you whether you go abroad or down to Bristol. I suppose she will not suspect—no, she cannot suspect if you have said nothing to her."

Nor was this the only act of renunciation on Mr. Richard's part. Just at this time he had to go up to London for a few days to transact some business with his mother's lawyers, but he did not apprise his uncle and cousin of his coming to town, nor did he once call at the house in Melbury road. It is true that during these few days he found his way a number of times to that neighborhood, and on more than one occasion he caught a glimpse of Cousin Floss as she drove up in the barouche or came out walking with her maid. He knew he had no right to do this thing, but he regarded it as a sort of bidding goodby to a broken fancy, an impossible dream. To whom could it do any harm? Cousin Floss could know nothing of it. He studiously kept himself concealed. If this unspoken farewell was unduly prolonged—for he remained in London some days longer than was necessary for the lawyers, it was himself who was being lacerated by its pain. It did not matter to Nancy. Marriage would condone everything. She had no part or concern in these fantasies of the hour, that would soon be forgotten among the actualities of life.

By the time Cousin Floss' visit drew near Mr. Richard had made all his preparations. He was going down to Bristol. He argued with himself that being constantly in the same neighborhood with Nanciebel would keep alive in his recollection what was due to her, and, moreover, he considered that in the circumstances he might fairly ask for some modification of the arrangements that had been arrived at in family conclave with regard to his visits. Might he not see Nanciebel once a week, or perhaps even twice a week, for a single hour? Both he and she had hitherto loyally obeyed the conditions that had been imposed. Might not these be relaxed a little now? It was not as a punishment, but as a test, that this separation had been agreed upon, and here were the two of them, after the lapse of a considerable time, of the same mind. Mr. Richard endeavored to extract courage and hope for the future from these wise and [illegible] was with [illegible] the day previous [illegible] Cousin Floss arrived. [illegible] she stepped out of the [illegible] spirits and her [illegible] eyes fairly shone with gladness.

"Do you know, Aunt Cecilia," said she as she [illegible] kissed the little woman, "it is just like getting home again to see your dear face once more. When I saw Thomas and the pony and the carriage at the station I said to myself, 'Ah, now you will soon be among old friends!'"

"Come away in, dear," said the widow, quite as affectionately, and she took the girl by the arm and led her into the house. "I declare it does my heart good to hear your voice again."

"And papa is so sorry he couldn't come with me this time," continued this little young damsel, who looked all round the drawing room as if expecting to see some one, "but the fact is he has found himself a good deal better of late, and he thinks it is because the Kensington neighborhood suits him and he likes the house. The garden is just about forty yards long, so twenty-two times up and down make an easily measured half mile, and he can get his regulation quantity done every day without being overlooked by anybody. I think he will keep on that house. He hasn't been looking about for any other. But [illegible]

[illegible]

"To Bristol, dear," answered the widow.

"Oh, to Bristol!" repeated the young lady slowly. "That is where his uncle lives—his Uncle Charles, isn't it?"

And when Mr. Richard's mother signified yes the young lady said no more. She seemed a trifle thoughtful as she went away to her own room to look to her things, but when she appeared at dinner she was as cheerful as ever, and the widow, with affectionate eyes and many a kindly speech, showed how she rejoiced to have this pleasant companion once more with her.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

ROOM FOR ALL GRADUATES

Nature Adjusts Matters and Always Preserves an Equilibrium.

Once a year the scholastic colleges of the country harvest a crop of graduates, and once a year the wise men of the land write essays for publication on the surplus of men who are entering the law, medicine and other callings that are open to the newcomers. If the wise men are to be believed, it would seem that all the occupations were filled and that the young man had arrived too late.

Fortunately for the tenderfoot, the wise men have always been wrong. No philosopher has ever presented a logical argument that did not leave something to be said on the other side. Every year since the world set up for business a new crop of young men has arrived, and that new crop has eventually become the stay of the race. What has been going on eternally will continue. The young chaps will locate themselves. It is no argument that lawyers have their signs staring at you from every hallway on half the streets within several blocks of every courthouse in the country. The harvest that includes a new lot of lawyers also raises a lot of new litigants. Nature takes care to preserve an equilibrium. If the fledgelings of the medical schools do not find bones to saw, some of them turn to sawing wood. The boy who has gone through college with the intention of becoming president of the United States finds a satisfactory job as master of ceremonies in a coalyard. A few jostles and the new man adjusts himself to circumstances, and then he has become a part of the machine, which runs on as usual.

It is unnecessary to become alarmed about the surplus man. If he is in law, medicine, theology, horse trading, peddling milk or anything else, he finds it out, and he arranges the matter in some way without any upheaval in society. The surplus man is surplus only until he gets his first job. After that he is one of the establishment.—Pittsburg Times.

SCIENCE SIFTINGS.

The sun's flames spring at times to a distance of 350,000 miles from its surface.

In dry air sound travels 1,142 feet per second, in water 4,000 feet and in iron 17,500 feet.

The amplitude of vibration of the diaphragm of the telephone receiver in reproducing speech is about the one-twenty-millionth of an inch.

Fresh air contains about three parts of carbonic acid in 10,000, respired air about 441 parts, and about five parts will cause the air of a room to become "close."

Holophane glass is a pressed glass resembling cut glass, having vertical prisms on the inside for diffusing the light and horizontal prisms on the outside for directing the light.

The following are found to be the densities of the planets, water being 1: Mercury, 3; Venus, 5.14; earth, 5.50; moon, 3.34; Mars, 4; Jupiter, 1.35; Saturn, 0.68; Uranus, 1.69; Neptune, 2.29.

The star Arcturus, the hottest of celestial bodies, gives us as much heat as a standard candle six miles away. This fact was ascertained by the radiometer, an instrument which will show the amount of heat given off from a man's face at 2,000 feet distance.

JOSEPH KIDDY, BACHELOR

By PHIL M. CONGER

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I had gone over to Paris from London for a few weeks. At home, in London, I was as staid, conservative and retiring as any old bachelor of forty-five you could find. I knew very few people, belonged to only one club, and seldom went to the theater or had company at my rooms. When I was in Paris, I usually gave myself a little more license. On this occasion I had so far departed from my home programme as to pick up an acquaintance before I had been in the French capital a week. In a cafe where I had dined several times I encountered a middle aged gentleman of my own nationality and soon became quite friendly with him. Had he been of any other nationality I should have been less ready to make his acquaintance. He had come over from Liverpool, he said, on business for a well known firm, and his cards showed that he was a solicitor.

We attended the theater twice in company, and then Mr. Graham, as he called himself, asked me to accompany him to the rooms of a friend to a little dinner. I was astonished at myself promising, as little dinners with people who would probably drink a bottle or two apiece and bring out cards afterward were quite out of my line. I was ready at the hour appointed, and when we reached his friend's house I found him a younger man and a capital entertainer. I am a man who laughs perhaps but once a year and then only with conservatism, but this fellow soon broke down my natural reserve and got me to laughing very heartily. He was full of pleasant and witty anecdotes, and the dinner was all that could be asked.

When the table had been cleared and the cards brought out I did not enter a protest. To my consternation, I had thrown off [illegible] and become both companionable and genial. As I roared with laughter I wondered what my landlady would say if she could hear, and as I slapped my leg and roared again I realized that I was guilty of a misdemeanor that would expel me from my London club instantly. There were forty members of that club, and I had been with it ten years and had never heard a laugh. In our club we played for tuppence a game and never went beyond, but when the three of us sat down to poker at a dollar ante and $5 limit it seemed all right to me. In other words, years and years of strict prudity rolled off like a blanket, and I felt myself going to ruin. I fully realized it, but did not care. In my utter abandon I continued to laugh and make merry.

THREE OF US SAT DOWN TO POKER AT A DOLLAR ANTE.

I had never played twenty games of poker in my life, but I went right at it as if I had never patted a Sunday school scholar on the head or sent tracts to sailors. I am a very economical man and scrutinize my bills very carefully, but on this occasion I found myself saying that I did not care if I lost even a whole pound. The old saying of a fool for luck held good in this case. I knew afterward that the dinner was a put up job to skin me at cards, but the two sharpers failed in their purpose. I have no doubt they resorted to all sorts of tricks with the cards; but, do what they might, the hands ran in my favor, and I raked in the pots.

It was a no less personage than myself who by and by suggested that the limit be removed. The others promptly assented, and the result was that after two hours' play I had them dead broke. As their plan to skin me had failed, they resorted to other tactics. One of them must have poured knockout drops in a glass of wine offered me, for I no sooner drank it than I felt my senses leaving me. As near as I could ever figure it, twenty-four hours elapsed before I woke up and found myself in a hospital. That was not the worst of it, however. I could remember nothing. I could not recall my name, nativity, hotel or anything connected with myself. I had not the remotest idea where I lived or what had occurred.

I was told that I had been picked up in the street. Graham and his friend had robbed me, dressed me in an old suit of clothes and carried me out upon the street. They had shaved off my whiskers, trimmed off my heavy eyebrows and otherwise disguised me, and one of them had gone to my hotel with a note signed with my name and settled my bill and brought away my things. When the hospital doctors found that my memory was gone, they did not press me to talk, but sought to encourage me by saying that things would soon come right.

I do not believe that a man standing defenseless before a crouching lion feels the terror I did when I found that I had been wiped out of existence. For want of a name they called me "No. 14" in the hospital, and I never heard it without a gasp and a shudder. In a way, the old suit of clothes and empty pockets suggested that I was a poor man, yet when they came to see that I was one who had bathed daily and had taken proper care of my nails and teeth they were puzzled. My speech proved me to be English, but that was no great point gained. There are hundreds of Englishmen to be met in Paris, and how were they to hunt out my record without a name and with a very bad personal description?

It was two weeks before I was well enough to leave the hospital, and then came the question of where I should go and what I should do. I was penniless and among strangers. Influenced somewhat by sympathy, no doubt, but more by professional interest, the head surgeon took me to his own home to see if time or accident would not bring back my memory. I, who had an income of £7,000 per year, a valet at my rooms in London and was looked upon as a gentleman of leisure, became the doctor's "man." I blacked his shoes, brushed his coat and hat, ran on errands and bought meat and vegetables for the family table. There was not an hour of the day that I was not working my brain over the mystery, but try as hard as I would I could not go back further than the hospital. When I woke up there my life began anew.

During the six months I was with the doctor various suggestions were made and followed. I took long walks to see if I could identify streets and squares and buildings, and I mingled with crowds in hopes that I might see a face I could recall. A map of London was shown me, and the doctor called off the names of hundreds of streets. It was all in vain, however. The book was closed, and I couldn't open it. There would come moments when I could almost grasp the past, but as my heart began to thump and my brain to whirl, memory would slip away again.

At the end of six months and while we seemed as far from the solution as ever I started out one morning to get a pair of the doctor's boots repaired. Just as I was turning into a small street to visit a cobbler, I came face to face with a member of my London club, a man with whom I was well acquainted. My whiskers and eyebrows had grown again and I looked like my old self. He at once put out his hand and said:

"Why, old boy, you've been dead for months and months, and yet I find you in Paris very much alive!"

I looked at the man in open mouthed astonishment for a minute and then went down in a heap. I was taken to his hotel instead of a hospital, and after a time was restored to consciousness, and the very first words I uttered were a shout:

"Write it down—write it down! My name is Joseph Kiddy, bachelor, of London!"

Everything came back to me with a rush, and for a time I was so excited that I acted like a lunatic. At home I was supposed to be dead, and my lawyers had searched in vain for traces of me. As I got out, Paris looked as of old to me. Every little incident came back, and the French doctor who had been so kind to me was one of the heartiest in his congratulations. I sought the aid of the police to hunt down Graham and his friend, but nothing ever came of it. They had moved on to find other victims.

The Sense of Touch.

The sense of touch is the simplest, but at the same time one of the most important special senses of the human organism. It is possessed by nearly all portions of the general surface of the body, but finds its highest development in the hands.

The true skin contains multitudes of nerve filaments arranged in rows of papillæ about one-hundredth of an inch in length. It is estimated that there are 20,000 of these papillæ in a square inch of the palmar surface of the hand. The cuticle is absolutely essential to the sensation of touch, for when the true skin is laid bare by a burn or blister the only feeling that it experiences from contact is one of pain, not that of touch. The cuticle shields the nerve filament from direct contact with external objects. Touch is most delicate at the tips of the fingers, and the hand is one of the most important organs.

Buffon declares that with fingers twice as numerous and twice as long we would become proportionately wiser. Galen, however, taught that man is the wisest of animals, not because he possesses the hand, but because he is the wisest and understands its use the hand has been given to him, for his mind, not his hand, has taught him the arts.

Tricks of the Fahyahs.

The Fahyahs have a trick which is performed in this manner: They take a small cup, put it on the ground—all feats are performed in the open air—and place in it a small bulb, which is then covered with sand.

Taking a small fan from their waist and standing about two feet away, they fan a rosebush from the cup at least two and a half feet high, bearing quite a number of roses, one of which they will give for a piece of silver. The flower withers away into ether in twenty minutes.

I have seen a peach, a pear and a plum tree grow from seed, bear fruit and wither away again in five hours. I have seen these Fahyahs throw themselves upon broken glass held in a large box that it would be impossible for any one else to touch without receiving a wound and never get a scratch.

The Inquiring Mind.

Jimmy—I say, daddy, I want you to answer a question.

His Father—What is it?

Jimmy—Well, if the end of the world was to come and the earth was destroyed while a man was up in a balloon, where would he land when he came down?

Worse.

"[illegible] judge!"

"[illegible] failure? The fish man!"

[illegible] church raffle; at [illegible]

"[illegible]"—Baltimore Herald.

Lombard Architecture.

The Lombard style of architecture, to which our Norman is allied, placed the support conspicuously in the wall. Of great thickness, with large blank spaces unpierced and prominent, the walls plainly tell their work and their capacity to do it. The ornamentation is subservient to the idea. Shallow recesses and paneling bring the surface of the wall into prominence. Where they are pierced for window or door the beveling and molding in perspective increase the idea of strength. The arcading points to the depth. The circular arch indicates the solidity of the wall above. The circular windows were adapted to emphasize the notion of power.

In the Egyptian the wall is unnoticed, in the Greek it receded from view, in the Byzantine it played no part, in the Moresque it is chopped up and scattered, but in the Lombard, without buttress or pilaster, it asserted itself as the main element of support.—London Tablet.

Sacred Nuts of Japan.

Although well known to travelers and collectors of curiosities, the horn nut, or "sacred nut," of Japan was almost wholly unknown to fruit and nut dealers in this country prior to 1888, when a New York commission merchant received the first large consignment. They are called "sacred nuts" because used in certain forms of Japanese worship, where they are placed on the altar and lighted. Being very rich in oil, they burn with a hot, bluish flame and give off a peculiar odor, the fumes being supposed to rise as an acceptable incense to the gods. They grow under water and have a leaf like an American lily, the form of the nut itself being an almost exact counterpart of an Asian buffalo's head, drooping horns and all. In the raw state they are hard and tasteless, but when cooked the flavor resembles that of boiled chestnuts. They are said to retain their edible qualities for upward of twenty years.

The English Crown Ruby.

The ruby of the English crown is [illegible] London [illegible] a spinel [illegible] half [illegible] When [illegible] collector. But the spinel, a much less hard crystal, [illegible] weight of [illegible] half the weight of a four carat [illegible]

Checks For the Communion Table.

The [illegible] the New [illegible] at the close of each service [illegible] to every person [illegible] to [illegible] check, which entitled him at the next celebration of the Lord's Supper to join in the sacred ordinance.

On the communion Sabbath it was the deacons' duty to see that every one who presented himself at the Lord's table had this check and to collect it from the communicant before passing to him the bread and wine.

At Both Ends.

In a little town in Nova Scotia are two churches situated in the two divisions of the village locally designated as the "North End" and "South End." At a Sunday morning service the officiating clergyman read the following notice:

"There will be preaching at 11 o'clock next Sunday morning in the church at the North End and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon in the church at the South End. Infants will be baptized at both ends."

Saved by His Wits.

The Duke of Wellington once met by accident an officer in a state of inebriety.

"Look here, sir," said the Iron Duke. "What would you do if you met one of your men in the condition in which I find you?"

The officer drew himself up, gave the military salute and replied with great gravity, "I would not condescend to speak to the brute!" His wit saved him his commission.

Armstrong's Reliable Jewelry Store

Is, as ever, headquarters for everything in the line of

Standard Jewelry.

If you wish to be ON TIME buy your

Watch or Clock

at this reliable estalishment. Prices are right,

Stock is Complete,

Goods are the Best, therefore your patronage is solicited.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

Mrs. S. S. Woodbury,
47 Mechanic St. - - - - Bradford, Pa.
Finest and Medium Grade Millinery.

At prices far below the high rent district. Also we do French Accordian Plaiting 1 to 48 inches, Guaranteed equal to New York City Work. Mail and Express Orders Returned Promptly.

HOTELS.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
JAMES McGUIRE, Prop'r.
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

HOTEL IMPERIAL
Main street, Smethport, Pa. Daniel Bacon, Proprietor.

This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the country. Good beds and attentive clerks. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

THE FLEMING HOTEL,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK,
KANE - - PA.

This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style.

First-class accommodations for the traveling public.

M. B. PIERCE, Proprietor.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA

Having recently purchased the above Hotel, and made extensive improvements, I am prepared to cater to the traveling public.

C. S. KING, PROPRIETOR.

CHADWICK HOUSE,
D. R. McDONALD, Proprietor.
Larabee, Penn'a.

First-class in every respect.
Well supplied Bar.
Reasonable Rates.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
W. V. PROVIN, Prop'r.
125 Main Street, Smethport, Pa

Remodeled, repainted and refurnished throughout. The COMMERCIAL is complete in all its appointments. I am prepared to cater to the wants of the general public. Give me a call.

BAYER HOUSE,
CLERMONT, PENNA

This house has just been rebuilt and refurnished. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords and the accommodations are all that can be desired. The bar is supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars.

BOYD & SMITH, Proprietors.

BARBER SHOP,
Alfred Sturdveint.
Next door to Gallup's Store, Main St.
Shaving and Hair Dressing
—In the latest style of Art.—

None but first class workmen employed. Alfred Sturdveint, Surgeon Chiropodist. Corns removed in a few minutes without pain or soreness. Also treatment for Bunions and ingrowing nails.

BATH ROOMS ATTACHED.

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

Byron D. Hamlin. Chas. Forrest.
Hamlin & Forrest
LAW AND LAND OFFICE, Smethport, Pa. (Office of the late Hamlin & Forrest formerly Ketting & Co.) Lands in the counties of McKean, Potter, Warren, Clinton and Clearfield.

Gorton & Richmond.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. All legal business given prompt attention.
Smethport, Pa.

Bouton & Gallup,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. All legal business promptly and carefully attended to. Office over Hamlin's Bank, Smethport, Pa.

E. L. Keenan,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.
Office adjoining Residence, Main Street.
Smethport, Pa.
All legal business attended to promptly.

W. S. Hubbard,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and Justice of the Peace. Room 4 City (P. O.) Building.
OLEAN, N. Y.

E. R. Mayo & Son,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Odd Fellows' Building, over the Post Office, Smethport, Pa. Office connected with long distance telephone.

E. R. Sherman,
PENSION ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Pensions, &c., both War of the Rebellion and Spanish War claims given prompt attention. Special attention given to both widow's and invalid claims under the act of May 9, 1900. Office No. 30 Main street, Bradford, Pa. Telephone 362-B.

Physicians.

H. L. McCoy,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in I. O. O. F. Block, Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

Dr. Burg Chadwick,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Office, 12 Main Street, Smethport, Pa. Office hours till 10 A. M., 1 to 3; 6 to 8 P. M.

John Clark, M. D. C. M.
Office and Residence in Clark Block, Smethport, Pa. Office Hours, 8 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

W. A. Ostrander, Ph. G., M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office and Residence over Lemmler's harness shop.
Day or Night Calls promptly attended to.

G. E. Benninghoff,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 21 Main St., Bradford, Pa. Special attention given to surgery and surgical diseases of women. Office hours from 1:30 to 3:30 and 7 to 8 p. m.

J. C. Brown,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and Residence one door East of Catholic Parsonage, Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

ROBERT HAMILTON, M. D., C. M.
Office hours—8 to 9 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.
Office and Residence in Reilly Block, second floor, Smethport, Pa.

Dr. E. R. Baker,
DENTIST.
Teeth extracted without pain. All kinds of dental work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.
Office over McCoy's Drug Store.

Official Directory

STATE.

Governor—William A. Stone.
Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. Gobin.
State Treasurer—Frank G. Harris.
Auditor General—[illegible]
Sec'y of Internal Affairs—James Latta.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, Smethport.
Member of Congress—J. C. Sibley, Venango.
State Senator—Myron Matson, Bradford.
Member of Assembly—L. A. Boyne, Bradford.
District Attorney—John P. Melvin, Bradford, Pa.
Sheriff—William B. Clarke, Smethport.
Prothonotary—G. W. Mitchell, Bradford.
County Treasurer—A. W. Boyd, Bradford.
Commissioners—A. M. Boardman, Smethport; Albert Peterson, Kane; Thos. F. Hungiville, Smethport.
Com'rs Clerk—S. D. Weaver, Kane.
Jury Com'rs—Walter Ostrander, Wm. Brooder.
Auditors—A. L. Gallup, Smethport, B. G. Bartle, Port Allegany, James Devlin, Bradford.
Coroner—B. H. Hall, M. D., Bradford.
County School Superintendent—J. E. Myers, Smethport.

BOROUGH.

Burgess—F. W. Brownell.
Council—James A. McKean, president; Mrs. J. Colegrove, secretary; W. P. Walsh, treasurer; Charles McKean, C. Herzog, Alfred Hagberg, Thomas Camp, J. A. Verdon.
Justices—B. L. Knapp, W. Stark.
Constable—C. N. Bates.
High Constable—Andrew Ness.
School Directors—E. R. Mayo, president; Jno. N. Apple, treasurer; F. D. Gallup, secretary; W. F. Specht, H. W. Rulan, Oscar Engstrom.
Collector—Carl Sasse.
Assessor—J. A. Holder.
Auditors—R. C. Sasse, John Eastman, Alex Clarke.
Judge of Election—H. R. Henkesen.
Inspectors of Election—Samuel Green, F. H. Freeman.

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. at Masonic Hall, Main street.
GEO. W. MITCHELL, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evening at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work Initiatory degree first meeting of each month, 1st degree on second, 2nd degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meeting.
W. [illegible], N. G.
W. G. HOLDER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. [illegible], meets on first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
[illegible] SWANSON, Chief Patriarch.
H. W. [illegible], Scribe.

G. A. R.—[illegible] Post, No. [illegible], meets first and third Thursday evenings each month at [illegible] o'clock in the Odd Fellows' Hall.
E. R. MAYO, Com.
B. L. BURLINGAME, Adjutant.

W. R. C.—Meets every Thursday afternoon at [illegible] Odd F. Hall.
MRS. ADELL GRIGSBY, Pres't.
MRS. ROSE PEIRCE, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge, No. 382, meets Tuesday evening of each month in Kerr's Hall.
Z. U. GIFFORD, M. W.
J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

K. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent, No. 9, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 7:30 in I. O. O. F. Hall.
H. C. WELLS, Com.
W. H. MORRISON, R. K.

L. O. T. M.—Brown Hive, No. 45, meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, Tuesday afternoons.
[illegible], Com.
LIZZIE F. HOLLIS, R. K.

C. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch 33, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at W. C. T. U. Hall, Backus block, at 7:30 p. m.
JAMES LYNCH, Pres't.
THOMAS CLARK, Rec. Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every Wednesday at [illegible]
MRS. [illegible], Pres.
MRS. W. L. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

P. H. C.—[illegible] every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall.
C. M. COLEGROVE, Pres.
ADDIE E. STULL, Sec'y.

[illegible] Chapter, No. [illegible], O. E. S., Meets [illegible] Thursdays in [illegible] Odd Fellows' Hall.
MRS. W. F. SPECHT, W. M.
MRS. L. T. COLEGROVE, Sec'y.

I. O. R. M.—Meets every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall. Adoption degree 1st Monday; Warrior's degree 2nd Monday; Chief's degree 3rd Monday.
JOHN DENNER, S.
L. K. HOGARTH, C. of R.

Churches

Methodist Episcopal—Gaylord H. Patterson, Ph. D., pastor. Class Meeting, Sunday at 10 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 11:45 a. m. Junior League at 4 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal.—J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Additional service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel, East Smethport—Rev. J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Sunday School 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—Rev. P. Cosgrove, Pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each Sunday.

First Baptist Church.—P. S. Calvin, Pastor. Preaching each Sunday at 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 7:30. Ladies' Aid Society meets each Friday afternoon in the church building. Women's Missionary Circle meets the first Tuesday evening in each month. The pastor preaches in the East Smethport Chapel each Sunday afternoon at 2:30. All are invited. Seats free.

Colegrove.—Rev. W. F. Tubbs, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Clermont Church.—Rev. W. F. Tubbs, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 3 p. m.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Pennsylvania

RAILROAD

BUFFALO AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION.

Time Table—Taking effect Nov. 24, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE SMETHPORT.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday, 9:14 a. m.
*Buffalo Mail, daily except Sunday, 2:39 p. m.
*Train leaving Smethport 2:39 p. m. connects at Olean with Chautauqua Division for Allegany, Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont.

Train 122, week days..............10:59 a. m.
Train 1-6, week days..............7:07 p. m.

For Larabee, Port Allegany, Coudersport and points south:

Train 121, week days..............9:14 a. m.
Train 123, week days..............2:39 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:18 a. m.—Train 12, week days, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:25 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p. m., New York 10:23 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

3:23 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:23 a. m., New York 8:30 a. m., Baltimore 2:30 a. m., Washington 4:05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until [illegible]

10:32 p. m.—[illegible] for Sunbury, Harrisburg [illegible] stations, arriving at [illegible] New York 9:33 a. m. [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] Pullman [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible]

12:08 a. m.—Train 14, daily, for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible], New York [illegible] week days, [illegible] Sundays, Baltimore [illegible], Washington 8:30 [illegible]. Vestibuled Buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 a. m.—Train 9, daily, for Erie, Ridgway and week days DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.
10:28 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.
6:20 p. m.—Train 61, week days, for Kane and intermediate stations.

Weekdays.

NORTH A. M. Lv.	STATIONS	SOUTH Ar. P. M.
9 40	Ridgway	12 01
9 55	Johnsonburg	11 40
10 11	Glen Hazel	11 28
10 20	Straight	11 20
10 25	Instanter	11 16
10 31	Smith's Run	11 10
10 38	Woodvale	11 04
10 45	Clermont	11 00
A. M.		A. M.

Connections are made with train 8, leaving Johnsonburg at 11:48 a. m. for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at 3:50 p. m. and at Ridgway with train 206, leaving Ridgway 12:10 p. m. for DuBois, Red Bank, Pittsburg and intermediate points and train 6, leaving Ridgway at 2:20 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

[illegible] B. & K. RAILWAY

TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time.

IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902.

SOUTHBOUND.

STATIONS	1	3	6	7	9	25
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
[illegible] Leave	7 30	10 15	1 20	4 10	6 1[illegible]	
[illegible] Run	8 10	10 53	1 5[illegible]	4 45	6 5[illegible]	
[illegible]	8 11	10 57	2 02	4 52	6 5[illegible]	
[illegible]	8 19	11 02	2 06	4 57	7 05	
[illegible]	8 25	11 06	2 14	5 04	7 08	
[illegible]	8 35	11 20	2 25	5 15	7 20	
[illegible]sport Ar	9 00	11 50	2 50	5 40	7 4[illegible]	
Lv	9 00	10 45	1 50	4 40	6 50	
[illegible]	9 05	11 50	2 55	5 47	7 52	
[illegible] Ar	9 40	12 25	3 35	6 25	[illegible]	
Lv	9 50		4 30			
[illegible]	10 19		5 05			
[illegible] June	10 41		5 30			
[illegible]	11 2[illegible]		6 15			
[illegible]	12 0[illegible]					A. M.
[illegible]	12 1[illegible]					6 0[illegible]
[illegible]	12 40					6 04
[illegible]	12 45					[illegible]
[illegible]	1 10					6 3[illegible]
[illegible]	1 16					[illegible]
[illegible]	1 55					7 1[illegible]
[illegible]	2 10					[illegible]
[illegible]	3 50					[illegible]
[illegible]	4 25					[illegible]
[illegible] Ar	5 25					[illegible]
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.

NORTHBOUND.

STATIONS	2	4	6	8	26	10
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	
[illegible] Lv				7 30	3 2[illegible]	
[illegible] June				8 30	4 2[illegible]	
[illegible]				9 30	5 1[illegible]	
[illegible]				11 15	[illegible]	
[illegible]sburg				11 30	[illegible]	
[illegible]				12 15	8 0[illegible]	
[illegible]ville				12 32	8 1[illegible]	
[illegible] June				12 45	8 3[illegible]	
[illegible]				12 4[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]				1 15		
[illegible]sburg				1 34		
[illegible]		8 15		2 15		
[illegible] June		9 03		3 00		
[illegible]		9 25		3 25		P. M.
[illegible] Ar		10 30		3 57		
Lv	7 25	10 10	1 25	4 05		2 5[illegible]
[illegible]	8 04	10 42	1 51	4 43		3 [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	11 20	2 25	5 15		4 [illegible]
[illegible] Ar	9 00	11 50	2 50	5 40		
Lv	8 00	10 45	1 50	4 40		
[illegible]	8 44	11 3[illegible]	[illegible]	5 2[illegible]		4 [illegible]
[illegible]	8 50	11 3[illegible]	2 4[illegible]	5 30		4 1[illegible]
[illegible]	8 55	11 4[illegible]	2 45	5 35		4 [illegible]
[illegible] June	[illegible]	[illegible]	2 5[illegible]	5 40		4 [illegible]
[illegible] Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	3 25	6 1[illegible]		5 [illegible]
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.

[illegible] Sunday only.
[illegible] except between [illegible] and [illegible].
All other trains daily except Sunday.
[illegible] M. KENNA, [illegible] Pass. Agent.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

Time Table No. 11 [illegible] Taking effect Sunday, [illegible]

MT. JEWETT & SMETHPORT DIV.

p.m.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
[illegible]	[illegible]	8 [illegible]	Lv Mt. Jewett ar	8.45	12.0[illegible]	[illegible]
5.01	1.50	8.25	Hazel Hurst	7.55	11.52	4.20
5.20	2.05	8.37	[illegible]dale	7.35	11.20	4.10
5.32	2.10	8.20	Kasson	7.25	11.25	4.15
5.37	2.17	8.47	Comes	7.18	11.18	4.08
				7.10	p. m.	
6.05	2.30	9.14	Smethport	7.15	11.20	3.40
6.07	2.43	9.27	Farmers Valley	7.01	10.58	3.28
6.14	2.49	9.34	Coryville	6.5[illegible]	10.5[illegible]	3.22
6.20	2.55	9.40	Larrabee	6.50	10.46	3.15

SHAWMUT DIVISION.

Southward Read down P.M.	A.M.		STATIONS & Sidings	Northward Read up P.M.	A.M.
7.49	11.30		Clermont	7.00	8.33
7.59	11.52		Wellendorf	6.28	8.17
8.12	12.06		Wildwood	6.40	8.04
8.22	12.19		North Fork	5.32	7.58
8.29	12.28		Bear Run	5.26	7.42
	AM				PM
8.47	12.50		St. Marys	4.55	7.25
9.07	2.50	7.38	St. Marys	11.02	6.47
	2.52	7.40	Kaul	11.00	6.45
	3.17	8.03	Paine	10.34	6.20
	3.21	8.08	Kersey	10.30	6.16
	4.00	8.46	Elbon	9.59	5.44
	4.05	8.50	Hyde	9.55	5.40
AM	AM			PM	AM
	6.03		St. Marys	6.08	
8.05	6.30		Paine	5.42	8.05
8.35	7.00		Byrne	5.10	7.30
8.40	7.05		Weedville	5.05	7.05

Close connections at St. Marys, with P. & E. R. R. for all points East and West. At Clermont, for all points on W. N. Y. & P. R'y. or their connections.

N. B.—All trains daily except Sunday.

M. S. BLAIR, General Supt, St. Marys, Pa.
C. H. HAMMOND, Gen. Pass. Agt.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY

Railroad Time Table, taking effect Monday, March 18, 1901.

Ar. Eastward. A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS. Ar Dp	L'v Westward. A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
8.05	7.05	2.10	Ulysses	7.20	2.25	9.10
7.50	6.53	2.10	Crowell	7.27	2.32	9.19
7.46	o	1.57	Carpenter.	o	2.34	9.22
7.40	6.48	1.53	Perkins	7.32	2.37	9.26
7.37	6.45	1.50	New'f'ld Junc	7.37	2.42	9.32
o	o	1.45	Newfield	7.41	2.46	o
7.05	6.36	1.41	Gold	7.44	2.49	9.40
7.00	6.30	1.35	Raymond	7.49	2.45	9.47
6.45	6.23	1.24	Seven Bdg's	8.01	3.06	10.02
6.40	6.17	1.20	Colesburg	8.04	3.09	10.10
6.25	6.10	1.12	Frinks	8.12	3.17	10.20
6.15	o	1.05	N. Couds'pt	o	3.26	10.35
6.10	6.00	1.00	Dp. Coudersport. Ar.	8.25	3.30	10.45
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.				P.M.
4.20	7.45	12.15	Ar. Dp.	8.28	6.00	1.25
o	o	12.13	Hammond	o	o	o
4.05	7.38	12.09	Olmsted	8.33	6.05	1.31
3.59	7.35	12.05	Mina	8.37	6.10	1.37
3.45	o	11.59	Knowlton	o	6.17	o
3.40	7.25	11.55	Roulette	8.47	6.21	1.51
3.30	7.16	11.47	Burtville	8.54	6.28	2.01
3.23	o	11.41	Coleman	o	6.34	o
3.20	o	o	Chem. Wrks	o	o	o
3.15	7.05	11.36	Pt. Allegany	9.08	6.40	2.25
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dp Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

o—Trains do not stop.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R'y. and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. M'CLURE, Supt.

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